The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,824 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 188-
— GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th Oct.
L GANGES	4196	600	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L HAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3115	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	188-.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	606	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. ARABIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Laird	28th Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. W. Russel.	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	11th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	490	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA.. 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," will sail from Bombay for Antwerp direct, on or about 30th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT per s.s. LISCARD is now ready. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents.

KEMP'S
MILK OF ROSES.

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn Freckles, Pimles, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ERSKINE'S
BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from Cold.

Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PORT L.F.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th October, on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUBIDEA" ..3,000 ,, ,, 24th ,,
S.S. "KANGRA".. 1,978 ,, ,, 8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"..2,078 ,, ,, 22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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BRAND'S SPECIALTIES.

FOR INVALIDS and PERSONS SUFFERING from DYSPEPSIA and other affections of the digestive organs.

Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-4	...	¼ lb. tins	2 4
Brand's do. Mutton, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-8	...	,,	2 8
Brand's Essence of Chicken, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-12	...	,,	3 4
Brand's Concentrated Beef Tea	...	,,	1 8
Do. do. Mutton Broth		,,	2 4
Do. do. Chicken Broth		,,	3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous patrons that their Soda Water Godowns are now completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; and they are now in a position to supply their constituents with Ærated Waters of a very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated waters, brisk, invigorating and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
Limeade	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 0	3 8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	8 0	4 0
Do. Yellow	6 4	3 8
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3 0	1 12
Creme de Cacao	3 12	
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3 12	2 2
Curacao, Amsterdam Orange or White	4 8	2 8
Kummel	3 8	
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4 8	2 4

...TERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24	0
Orange Bitters	24 0	13 8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints 12	0
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy	25 0	... ...
Orange Brandy	30 0	... ...
GingerWine	17 0	... ...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25 0	... ...
Vermouth, French	17 0	... ...
Vermouth, Italian	18 0	... ...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENT
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

KEMP & CO.'s
COMPLETE SETS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

No. 1. Complete Sets (Carte de Visite Size), consisting of Camera, Achromatic Landscape Lens, adjustable Tripod Stand, double dark Slides, Focussing Cloth, packet Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, 2 Vulcanite Trays, Printing Frame, Book of Instructions, and necessary Chemicals, all compactly packed in a polished box, Rs. 50.

No. 2. This set consists of the same apparatus as the above, but better finished, Rs. 75.

No. 3. Kemp and Co.'s Rs. 100 Sets (Cabinet Size), consisting of Bellows, Camera, Superior Lens with revolving Diaphragm, adjustable Tripod Staud, 2 double dark Slides (for 4 pictures), Focussing Cloth, Dry Plates, ¼ quire Sensitized Paper, 3 Vulcanite Trays, Plate Rack, Printing Frame, Glass Measure, and the necessary Chemicals in a box, neat and compact.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 8	6 8 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 11 8	6 8
11 8	6 8 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 11 8	6 8
14 8	8 0 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 14 8	8 0
18 0	10 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 18 0	10 8
23 0	13 0 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 23 0	13 0
28 0	15 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 35 0	18 8

CLARET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs. 195
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	,, ,, 195
PETIT MEDOC	,, ,, 225
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,, ,, 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVALS!
FRESH ARRIVALS!!
GLADSTONE BAGS,
LAWYERS' BAGS,
DOCTORS' BAGS,
BRIEF BAGS,
SCHOOL BAGS,
HAND BAGS,
PLUSH BAGS,

HUNDREDS of VARIETIES to select from, at CHEAP PRICES, never yet offered by any firm.

INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8 8
Extra Super ,,	,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	per Pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do.	,,	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, asorted colours	Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Stock	,,	22 8
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Halfhose, pure wool	,,	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	,,	3 12
Navy Cotton	,,	3 8

UNDER VESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating	Each 7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	6 for 39 0

Out sizes Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz Extra.

UNDER PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for 33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	Per pair 10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for 39 0

Out sizes Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.

CARDIGAN JCKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ,, ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

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RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

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THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
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INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing n e xceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

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SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE PAVILION,
opposite the Boree Bunder Station.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW, AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON SLADGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats.... Re. 1 8 Second Class ....Ans. 8
First Class ..... „ 1 0 Third Class ..... „ 4

TO BE LET, PARADISE LODGE, at Matheran, for the present Season. It has four bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby warned against purphasing or receiving in mortgage the landed estates belonging to the undersigned, situated at Minab, near Bandar Abas, now in the hands of the heirs of the late NASIR SHAHBANDER, which are the subject of a litigation in the Mohamedan law court.
HAJEE AHMED KHAN,
Shiraz.

NOTICE.

IT has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that on account of increasing demand for the celebrated *hand-made* "Mission" Table-linen, Shikar Cloth, &c., some dealers here have imported machine-made cloth, in imitation of the Original Mission goods; intending purchasers are therefore requested to note that goods not bearing the label of the "Basel Mission Industrial Establishments" are not genuine. ORIGINAL MISSION goods can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or wholesale from the undersigned, 32, Meadow Street, Fort.
WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay in his office up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 4th day of November 1886, for the SUPPLY of 800 CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT.
2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., containing all information, can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.
3. Every tender should be accompanied by the receipt for a Deposit of Rs. 350, to be previously paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.
4. A Further Deposit of Rs. 350 will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tender is accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 23rd October 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

LIGHTNESS, SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH.
THE "PILGRIM" TABLE.
27" by 19"
BEST STEEL TOPS, GRAINED OAK, VERY HANDSOME.
These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.
Rs. 14, each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE" WASHSTAND
GRAINED OAK SIMILAR TO ABOVE.
The stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed, and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—Complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towell Rail and Enamelled Basin.
Rs. 13, each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS
fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.
LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE.
27" long ..... Rs. 24 each.
30" „ ..... „ 27 „
37" „ ..... „ 30 „

IRON ENAMELLED WARE
of all kinds.
SPECIAL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY
MATRICULATION MECHANICS,
BY
K. D. NAEGAMVALA.
PRICE,
Re. 1; post free, Re. 1-2-0; by V. P. Post, Re. 1-4-0.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
Now on hand a large selection of
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHIC CARDS.
HAND PAINTED CARDS.
FRINGED AND OTHER CARDS.
COOPER, MADON & CO, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED
CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1887 1887
OFFICE AND SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
COOPER, MADAN AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE.
IN order to make room for fresh arrivals for the coming season, COOPER, MADON & Co. are now SELLING OFF a large quantity of Surplus Stock, including BOOKS, PHOTO ALBUMS, etc., etc., at greatly Reduced Prices.
COME AND SEE!
SELLING OFF!!! SELLING OFF!!!
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th instant, on account of the DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the AGRA MUNICIPALITY for the construction of a LIGHT TRAMWAY to remove the night soil, road and latrine sweepings, &c., of the city to a distance of from one to two miles from Municipal limits. The Board estimate that at least six miles of rails will be required, as owing to the peculiar location of some parts of the city, the night soil, sweepings, &c., will have to be conveyed from two depots in different directions. It is estimated roughly that 2,500 maunds of refuse will have to be removed daily, of which one-third will be liquid or semi-liquid. The line over which the Tramways will pass is practically level. Either horse or bullock power, most probably the latter will be used. The Tenders should include the cost of Tipping Wagons, Rails, Sleepers, &c., &c., and should state if it includes carriage to Agra, and if not, where the plant will be delivered. It should also state if the tenderer is prepared to construct the line in Agra, and if so at what cost. The Board consider that the gauge should not be less than two feet, but are willing to reconsider this point. Tenders will be received up to the 16th November 1886. Apply to Secretary, Municipal Board, Agra.
SHEO NARAIN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
PRICE RS. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by post in satin lined box.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have received universal recognition for their superiority over all others amall the great exhibitions of the world. Full particulars post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

LADIES TAN EXTRA LONG DOGSKIN GLOVES, 4 Buttons, beautifully soft and fresh, Rs. 3-12. THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Bombay.

"TOHPACA" BRACE, latest novelty, Two attachments instead of six, Buttons superseded. Disconnected in one second, Rs. 2-12.
THORPE & Co.,
Outfitters, Rampart Row, Bombay.

"CREDENTA," STRONG USEFUL BRACE, similar to the Argosy, but not so complicated, Rs. 2-12.
THORPE & Co.,
Shirtmakers, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Arab Galloway and Dog Cart with Harness. Apply to Ardaseer Jamsetjee, No. 3, Meadow Street.

HORSE WANTED, Height not less than 14-2, Age about 6, must be sound and quiet in harness—Addres "G. F. H.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a COMMERCIAL CLERK, with a good knowledge of English and Arabic. Apply VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Khoja Moholla, Mandvi.

COME AND SEE—NEW GOODS OPENED in different Department. Please read Double Column of this paper.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES! ICES!! four kinds daily. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate Street.

WANTED, BOARD & LODGING, with a respectable Family in the Fort, for a Lady all day in business—Address, stating terms, ALICE, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A EUROPEAN of considerable commercial experience, well-recommended, and first class testimonials seeks an appointment. Address "Z," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, in Bombay or Poona, as a Junior Book-keeper or a first rate Correspondent, by an under-graduate, now in service in Karachee. Good References. Address "A. B." care of Post Office, Camp, Karachee.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BUNGALOW WANTED—On Cumballa Hill or Neighbourhood. Apply to "BUNGALOW," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Case of Eye-Instruments for Ophthalmic Surgeons. Second-hand. Price Rs. 50. Apply to "P.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New, Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FOR SALE, a square sympathetic PIANO, by LIPP, owner going home, 18 months in use, virtually new. Price Rs. 500. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WANTED by a Gentleman a SITUATION in a Mercantile Firm of Standing. He is a First class Bookkeeper and Correspondent and understands Codes thoroughly. Address to "G. M." care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Suitable Engraved, Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, England, Shell, London.—PEARCE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the building materials for removal of a chawl, near the Municipal workshop, Crawford Market.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th October 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 56, Hornby Row, near Gaiety Theatre, the very valuable satin and blackwood furniture, made to order by John Roberts & Co., best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid walnutwood semi-grand piano, rich carpets, very handsome real Dresdon statuary, and plates and vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq. The same comprises rich glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware, cutlery, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood and satinwood French-polished household furniture, such as a strong telescope, dining table in five pieces, very handsome large size sideboard with mirror, Madras pattern arm chairs, whatnot, handsome oval side, pier and writing tables, easy, folding, long arm, and drawing room chairs, settee couch, chiffoneers, bookstand, teapoys, a handsome mahogany semi-grand piano, very handsome real Dresden and Japanese flower vases, first-rate engravings and oil paintings, very rich table ornaments, Brussel's and velvet carpets, a handsome iron and teakwood four post bedstead, very handsome dressing and washhand tables, almyra with plate glass door, bedroom light chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belassis Road, Byculla, near the Byculla Club, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of F. S. Hore, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and satinwood, French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., platedware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of F. COOK, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very ancient brass deities and ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, suits and clothes, English racing and other boots, a collection of valuable books, &c., &c., the property of W. HOLLAND, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 36, Forjett Street, near Gowalia Tank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging duplex kerosne oil lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussel's carpet, &c. the property of Mr. A. R. KING. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated cruet and liquor stands, ice pither, butter pot, biscuit box, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, table cutlery, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and plain furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables, sideboard, whatnot, bookstand, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, toilet, ornament and hat stands, chiffonier, marble top round table and teapoys, pier, round, writing, side, oval dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low, reclining, straight and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, single screen, blackwood bedstead, iron and camp cots, clothes press, wardrobe in two pieces, dressing glass, handsome almyra with mirror glass, reclining couch, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging 1 and 3 light lamps, oleographs, Brussel's carpet, cash and dispense room furniture, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the same comprises drawing room, writing, pier, side dressing and washhand tables, sideboard, whatnot, ottoman, conversation and sofa couches, chiffonier, round teapoys, rocking, straight and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, double screen, an almyra with mirror glass doors, iron and teakwood bedsteads, chest of drawers, glass door cupboard, clothes press, dressing glass, gilt pier glasses, 3 and 4 light chandeliers, 1, 2 and 3 light argand lamps, duplex table lamps, carpets, table ornaments flower vases, &c.
The above is on view.
At 2 P.M.
1 English-built landau by Silk and Son.
1 handsome C spring landau with spring hood.
1 handsome light boatshaped landau.
1 easy riding well balanced buggy.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harne
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 neat and light Madras built door shigram by Simpson.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Russoolbhoy—
H C 2183-92—2 cases coloured surface paper.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuble and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, handing and table lamps, pictures, &c., the property of W. BEDFORD, Esq. The same comprises starcut and plain glassware, handsome blue dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and liquor stands, biscuit box, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, oval waiter, butter cooler, pickle stand, table candlesticks, table cutlery, handsome Frenchpolished plain and carved teakwood and blackwood and inlaid furniture, such as a blackwood square dining table, sideboard, wha not, dumbwaiter, double screen, chairs, room sofas, marble top round table, round teapoys, handsome inlaid chiffonier, handsome pier work, writing, oval, and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low lady's reclining, and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, lady's writing table, ornament, hat and octagon tripod stands, iron bedstead comp ete, baby's and camp cots, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, bedroom sofa, handsome teakwood clothes press with chest of drawers, light chairs, clothes wardrobe in 2 pieces, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, flowerpots, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussel's carpet, an eight day clock, handsome oleographs, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture, &c, &c.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Foras Road, opposite the Goods Station, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co (nearly new), rich table ornaments, China vases, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, carpets, &c., the property of J. T. BRANSON, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Also the property of another gent'eman—
A Surat buffalo and calf, English and China pigs, poultry, a choice collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c.

SALE of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.—Under instructions from the Committee of the Native General Library, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Library at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.
Files of the Bombay English and Goojrati Dailies from 1-7-5 to 1884, English Periodicals from 1872 to 1885. English Newspapers, Goojrati, and Marathi newspapers and Pamphlets and Portuguese newspapers from 1869 to 1875.
These will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Jahangeyn Sittaram—
200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 25th October, 1886.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thorough practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.
AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any Fireworks on, or near, any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.
F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct., 1886.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS having claims against LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. G. GYLL, of the Royal Artillery, are requested to send full particulars of the same to the undersigned.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.
18th October, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, on account of the DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th October 1886.

TO LET
"THE VIEW."
A FURNISHED, Commodious, Airy and Cool upper-storied BUNGALOW at the North End of the Breach Vellard. Commands splendid view. Has outhouses and a large compound with garden. Apply to JAMSETJEE D. WADIA No. 6 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, or to Mr. DAVIDA, Port Office.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 25 per Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs 6-4-0 per New Issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December 1885, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 15, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after Monday, the 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December 1885.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for Dividend Warrants.
A. H. ZENAL ABADIN SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
Bombay, 18th October 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of Small Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with form of Tender with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING OF COAL AND MATERIAL.
TENDERS will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the loading, unloading and stacking of Coal and other Material including the Shunting and Marshalling of Wagons at the AJMERE, SABARMATI, KHUNDWA, CAWNPORE, AGRA and DELHI, DEPOTS for a period of THREE YEARS from the 1st January 1887.
Forms of tender and condition of contract can be had from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after 1st proximo.
A Deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to accompany each Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Office, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad Gauge Section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and samples can be seen at Parel Depôt, on and after 1st proximo.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA, MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of
Castor oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Kerosine oil.
Linseed oil, Raw and Boiled.
Tallow, best clarified, white.
Cotton Waste No. 1 to Company's Sample.
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required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere, Sabarmati and other Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of Rs. 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 99 OF 1886.
JAHANGIR DHUNJEEBHOY SOORTEE of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Goga street, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.
VS.
PERROZBAI widow and Administratrix of DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE SOORTEE, deceased of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Church-gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.
PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE SOORTEE, also known as DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE DHUNJEE MEHTA or DUBAL, deceased late of Surat, Parsee inhabitant, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Surat, aforesaid in the Bombay Presidency, on or about the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office, in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of October, 1886.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 15 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ton and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
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6 Engines and Boilers from 10 to 50 Nominal H.
4 40 Light Dynamos.
10 16 Do. do.
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Electroliers, Cable, Wire, Fittings, Insulators, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c.
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THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.
Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy) .....Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science.....Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English .....Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian .....Rs. 125 per month.
The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian, No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.
E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

UNDER GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.
THE
AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.
A SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT, with Descriptions of all the Known Species of Birds inhabiting British India, Observations on their Habits, Nidification &c., Tables of their Geographical Distribution in Persia Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and the Peninsula of India generally.
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PART I., VOLUME I., on 1st November 1886.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
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FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED a FRESH SUPPLY of best real MOKHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.
2. Sets of English single and double Harnesses and Gentlemen's and Ladies

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Horn Head (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd:—Rothesay (s), for Port Said; and Altmore (s), Pondicherry. Yesterday:—Sumatra (s), for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

FATAL FALL.—The coroner held an inquest on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shabunbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged 65 years. Deceased about six days ago accidentally tripped and fell at Cazee Street and sustained injuries to her chin and left cheek, from the effects of which she died. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by compression of the brain, the result of an accidental fall on the road.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Mazagon, touching the death of Ahmed Mahmood, aged 50 years, calasee of bugla Furrus, now lying at the Patent Slip at Mazagon. On the 16th instant he accidentally fell overboard the vessel on to a spar that was lying afloat alongside, and sustained some serious injuries, from the effects of which he died on board the vessel on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the Nacoda Tank, Esplanade, touching the death of Succaram Ramjee, aged 25 years, a labourer, employed by the Public Works Department. He was missing by his friends on the 20th inst., and upon a search being instituted, his dead body was found floating in the Nacoda Tank on Saturday morning. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Moorarhurry Kuthrao, aged 35 years. Deceased, on the 21st ultimo, while engaged as a day-labourer on board the s.s. Gelert, then lying in the harbour discharging timber, was injured by a log of timber striking him on the right knee joint, which was very much lacerated. He died from its effects on Saturday evening last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MATHERAN.—The following visitors to Matheran are staying at Pinto's Hotel:—Brigadier-General T. C. Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crawley, Mrs. H. S. Tandy, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Lewis, Mrs. Budgen, Colonel and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Bovis, Mr. H. J. Parsons, C.S., Mr. H. C. Hardie, Mr. J. A. Begbie, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. T. Walker, C.S., Mr. G. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chambers, Mr. H. H. Molyneaux, Col. Stockley, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. FitzGibbon, Miss Johnston, Mr. H. Chalmers, Mr. F. T. Richards, Mr. J. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Law, Mr. A. Law and Miss Law.

SALE OF A BARQUE.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Bennett and Company, auctioneers, sold by public auction at their rooms the barque Brisbane, of 395 tons, with all her masts, tackle, and furniture as she lay in the stream off the Custom House bunder. The barque was built at North Shields in 1867, and is 126 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in depth. The bidding, which commenced with Rs. 5,000 and progressed by bids of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, and Rs. 200 at a time, was confined to natives. The barque was finally knocked down to Messrs. Framjee Ruttonjee and Company, dubashes of Apollo Street, for Rs. 8,600.

RECOVERY OF ALLEGED STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Friday afternoon, upon information received on board the Police Hulk that a boat lying anchored off Mazagon bunder had a large quantity of stolen property on board, which was about to be taken to a place called Anjunwell; the boat was suddenly boarded by the Water Police jemadar and two other policemen, who, on searching the vessel, found a considerable quantity of piece-goods, coloured twist and cocoanuts concealed in it. The owner of this boat, it appears, left that day by one of the ferry steamers, taking with him his portion of the share of the stolen property, consisting of ten bundles of coloured twist and four pieces of piece-goods. The tindal and crew of the vessel have been taken into custody, and further enquiries are being made.

THEFTS.—Sonoo Luxmon, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft brought against him by a Purdesee, whose dhotur, worth eight annas, was stolen by the accused. Mr. Cooper sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mahadew Dhondeo, a servant in the Gyan Ootejuk Club at Girgaum, was accused of stealing sundry knives, spoons, and forks, valued at Rs. 36, belonging to the said club. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A noted character named Mahadew Babajee was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three separate charges of theft of copper utensils belonging to Atmaram Yessessoo and two others, residing at Cammatteepoora, of the collective value of Rs. 3, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Abdool Jafoor Sahebnoor was placed before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, on a charge of having severely assaulted another Mussulman named Shaik Abdoola Cassum with a stick. The complainant, who described himself as a painter as well as an ice-cream seller, said that the accused came up to him one evening some three days ago, and picking up a quarrel with him, beat him with the stick on various parts of his body, a blow on the nose having very nearly broken its bridge. A witness, who was called to corroborate this statement, added that the accused was a terror in the district where he resided, and that, if his Worship so desired, he would get a numerously signed petition setting forth the annoyances to which peaceful folk had been subjected by the accused. The policeman, who had arrested the man, said that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL.—The G. I P Railway Volunteers gave a ball under the patronage of Col. Jackson and the officers of the corps, on Friday evening, at the Mechanics' Library Rooms and Institute, Parel. The hall of the institute was illuminated and tastefully decorated with bunting, together with several devices, representing the arms of the Company. A raised platform erected at the end, of the hall was also conspicuously decorated, and here the full band of the G. I. P. Volunteers, under the supervision of their band-master, Mr. Clyne, discoursed the dance music in a most efficient manner throughout the night's entertainment. Amongst the officers of the corps present were Colonel Jackson, Captain and Adjutant Even, Captains Trevithick and Pennock and Lieutenant Hartley. The ball was attended by a large number of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, of whom the greater number appeared in uniform. The ladies mustered so strongly in honour of the corps as to find themselves in the majority over their gallant defenders. The whole affair was a complete success, financially as well as socially. The arrangements made by Color-Sergeant H. Dunk and Corporal A. Sawyer, who were appointed masters of ceremonies for the occasion, were very satisfactory, and the refreshments admirably dispensed. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE final will be played off this afternoon, Mr. Gell vs. Mr. Tacker, Captain Salmon has scratched.

A NOVEL METHOD OF EXTORTING MONEY.

A LIGHTLY-CLAD Hindoo named Tricumjee Dewjee, who, as he stood in the dock, presented a peculiarly vile and forbidding look, was charged before Mr. Cooper on Saturday with extorting money in somewhat novel manner. The Marwadi is a bangle-seller, and as he was passing last Monday through Ganeshwadi with a bundle containing bangles under his arm, the prisoner went up to him and snatching off the bundle, threw it into a well close by. He then caught hold of the Marwadi, threatening to throw him too into the well, and it was with great difficulty that the poor man could extricate himself from the grasp of his thick-set and stoutly-built adversary. The prisoner then himself plunged into the well and offered to fish up the bundle if he was paid a rupee for his trouble. On the Marwadi readily consenting to the offer, the prisoner evidently thought he could dictate his own terms, and said that he would accept nothing less than a couple of rupees. This was more than the Marwadi could bear, and accordingly he called in the aid of a police sepoy. The sepoy, fearing that the odds were against him, brought a havildar to the scene, and the havildar was shortly afterwards followed by a jemadar. Probably overawed by the array of the constabulary stationed near the well, the prisoner came out, and on being apprehended by the police, made desperate struggles to escape. He gave a severe bite to the havildar on his left shoulder, tearing off a portion of his uniform, and as the policeman, in the course of his evidence, was showing his Worship the marks of the teeth on his person, the criminal clenched his fist and shook it menacingly at the witness. He was at last severely bound, and having been placed in a cart, was brought to the police station at Dhobie Talao, where he was locked up. Inspector Jones informed his Worship that the prisoner was an exceptionally bad character, and that there had been similar complaints of his having resorted on many other occasions to his favourite trick of extorting money from way-farers. The prisoner's defence was that he was simply bathing in the well, and that he was made the victim of a conspiracy. Mr. Jones, he said, was against him, because his enemies made him presents of five or ten rupees, and as for the police sepoys, they never scrupled to tell all sorts of things against innocent people. There being some doubt as to the prisoner's sanity, he had been examined by the police surgeon, who reported that the man was addicted to bhang. The Magistrate, observing that on the evidence there was a clear conviction against the accused, sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE RECENT POLO TOURNAMENT.

SERIOUS accidents and even death seem now to be common attendants of the game of polo. That valuable lives should be lost is not only a matter of regret, but should be made a subject for public discussion. It is now important to consider whether the game is worthy of further encouragement. Taking into consideration the risks involved, we think the advocates of the game, have not got a very strong case to put before the public. All athletic sports are for strengthening the human frame, not for shortening the tenure of life.—*Bombay Samachar.*

NATIVE MEMBERS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE constitution of the Commission is the most important question in the whole affair. The independent native element in the constitution is very small. India will be represented by only four members in a committee of fourteen. It is therefore necessary that the native members should be independent men thoroughly conversant with the rules of Government service and with the powers of the natives. It would be difficult to suggest better names than those of Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Telang, Ranade and Mehta. All these are very busy men, but the services of Mr. Ranade are indispensable. It is our opinion that he should be taken on the Commission even if he has to give up his work in the Finance Committee. Another name which has been suggested, and which deserves mention, is that on Mr. Jehangiershaw Kohiyar, an assistant secretary to Government. Mr. Kohiyar having risen to the high post which he now enjoys by his own industry and worth, would be a fit member in an inquiry where the question of employing natives in high posts is to be discussed.—*Rast Goftar.*

MR. HAMILTON.

WE gladly support the notice taken by the *Bombay Gazette* of Mr. Hamilton's worth as a magistrate. Mr. Hamilton's decisions in the matter of goading bullocks, though based on mistaken data, points him out as an independent and straightforward judicial officer, and one indifferent to race prejudices. We find that during his short tenure of office he has earned for himself the high opinion of every one connected with the police courts. We are bound to take special notice of this, as we were opposed to Mr. Hamilton's appointment at first.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP AT PONDICHERY.—The Right Rev. Dr. Francois Jean Marie Laouenan, the newly appointed Archbishop of Pondicherry, arrived in that city on Monday last, by the Messageris Maritime steamer Tibre after an absence from India of nearly two years. His Grace was received at the sea end of the pier by Father Corbet, the Vicar of the European Church, and a large number of clergy, and many of the principal residents of the station. The pier was prettily ornamented with flags and evergreens, and similar decorations were continued throughout the whole line of route from the pier to the native Cathedral Church. As the entrance to the Mission House His Grace was met by the Bishop Coadjutor, Monsiegneur Kandy, and a large number of the representative clergy of the town and neighbouring districts. The procession was headed by the band of the Sepoy Battalion, whose services had been engaged by Monsieur Annamelli Dorasawmy—for since the days of the Empire the Church has received but scant assistance from the several departments of the State, and music, like other commodities, has now to be paid for at the established tariff rates. The children belonging to the Mission Seminaries lined the road, and upwards of one hundred priests took part in the procession. There was an immense crowd of persons waiting to catch a glimpse of their pastor, who had for forty years devoted his time unsparingly to the promotion of education and religion in Pondicherry.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE, AMRITSAR.—A meeting of the general committee of management of the Golden Temple, was held at Amritsar on the 18th instant, under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner, to decide the question of electing a successor to Bhai Jowahir Singh, late head-priest of the temple, who died some months ago. Among the committee were Sirdar Attar Singh, C.I.E.; Sirdar Juggat Singh, C.I.E.; Sirdar Ajit Singh, Attareewalla, C.I.E.; Raja Hurbans Singh; Raj Kalyan Singh; Sirdar Arjan Singh; and Captain Golab Singh. The candidates for the post appeared in person before the committee to state their claims. No definite decision was come to; but the committee are later on to give their opinions in writing on the merits of each of the several candidates. Hurnam Singh, brother of the late Mohunt Jowahir Singh, and Jowahir Singh, member of the local Singh Sabha, and a Sikh scholar of some attainments, appear, so far, to be the favourites.

FOUND DEAD IN A BATH.—News of a sad fatality reaches us from Mirzapore. Mrs. Jackson's sister, a young lady of nineteen, was found dead in her bath, having been suddenly seized with illness and been drowned. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Jackson who are greatly respected in the station. The funeral was largely attended, all the railway people, not on duty, being present.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A ST. PETERSBURGH corresponnent writes;—It is a characteristic of the existing state of things that the Austrian papers have begun to treat of the different systems of mobilisation in the Austro-Hungarian and Russian armies. I have read in a London paper a statement apparently taken from the Austrian journals to the effect that the Austrian cavalry can be mobilised within forty-eight hours, and the infantry within eight days, while the mobilisation of the Russian army demands four or six weeks. This is a great mistake. The mobilisation of the Russian army ten years ago occupied even eleven or twelve weeks, but much has changed since then. A new plan of mobilisation has been elaborated under the auspices, of General Vannovski, the War Minister. Partial experiments with the new plan were for the first time made immediately before the great manœuvres, 1885. The plan obtained the sanction of the Emperor some months later, and was distributed to the commanding officers of high rank. Of course the plan is a great *secret d'etat*, but nevertheless the staffs of all the Great Powers were in possession of it a few days afterwards.

The mobilisation of the Russian army takes by no means several weeks, but only seven days. On the seventh day after the order has been given all troops, not only of the line, but also of the first reserve, are assembled on their meeting-places. It should be remembered that the Russian cavalry always finds itself on war footing ready, to enter into action at any moment. Every regiment counts six squadrons, with a total force of at least nine hundred horses. Thus the Russian cavalry in Europe has an effective at any time of 90,000 horses, not counting 16 independent regiments of Cossacks from the Don. The Russians have without doubt a considerable advantage in the quantity of their cavalry, but the quality of the cavalry—the excellent Cossacks excepted—is problematical. The greater part of the Russian cavalry consists, as you know, of dragoons, "mounted foot soldiers." I have heard very skilful foreign officers prophesy that these dragoons will not have to fight a precarious situations as soon as the[y] come slightly bold and enterprising enemy. Every [one] familiar with military science knows that [the] mobilisation, strictly speaking, is not all. When [the] tion is completed the concerntration of [the troops] begins, and here the great difficulties, [with] for the Russian army. First, the means [of] which the army administration has at its [dis]posal are very limited; then order and occurracy are [pro]bably the Russian character. Great confusion will [arise] bodies arise as soon as the concentration of the [lar]ge of troops is ordered, and this is prejudicia[l to the] success of a plan of campaign.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in Indiargeon, warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Lightest Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical city of foreign climate, and it was, from its uniform character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in everyone reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperials, half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE AUSTRALIANC RICKETERS' TOUR.

ON Sept. 29 at Harrogate, the Australians brought their lengthy tour to a close. They played thirty-nine matches, the fixture v. M.C.C. and Ground at Lord's being abandoned in consequence of bad weather. Of this number nine were won, eight lost, and twenty-two drawn—a large percentage of the unfinished games being none too favourable to the visitors.

Although there is no great fault to find with the final batting statistics of the tour, the figures will not compare favourably there those published on the conclusion of previous trips. Giffen heads the list with 25·54, or a couple of points in front of Jones, but it cannot be claimed that his scoring has been at all equal. Up to the middle of June his only good display was v. Surrey at the Oval, but from the 21st of that month up to three weeks since, he was in rattling form, but he has not proved over-successful in the last few engagements. Jones has proved one of the most useful batsmen for his side, and, as a proof, it may be noted that up to Aug. 9th he had not been dismissed without scoring, whilst it may here be mentioned that Giffen broke his duck on every occasion after Sheffield Park up to the fixture against odds at Skegness a week back. Scott had a terrible run of bad luck at the outset, but with the advent of Whitsuntide did much better on the improved wickets, being seen at his best from June 10 to July 19, and from the second week in August till the corresponding period of the present month. These three are the only batsmen who have an average of over 20 per innings, but Palmer, the fourth on the list, has also scored over 1,000 runs, and, with an average of 19·30, has displayed marked progress with his batting since his last appearance on English soil. He has proved an invaluable man to start the batting as companion to Jones, and has had the hard luck to twice approach within measurable distance of the century without securing the coveted honour. Bonnor has only played in half the fixtures, and has never totalled fifty, but nevertheless he has by no means a bad average, occupying fifth position with 18·23 against his name. Jones, notably at Cambridge and Lord's (on the occasion of Mr. J. A. Murdoch's benefit,) has given indisputable evidence of his brilliant cutting and hard hitting powers, but has scarcely fulfilled expectations, a remark that applies with equal force to Trumble and Bruce, who follows close. The former of the pair of newcomers has scored pretty evenly on the occasions when he has once managed to "break his egg," but Bruce has failed several times when wanted, and relies for his average of 16·44 upon a couple of spells of good work towards the end of June and August.

BATTING AVERAGES—ALL MATHCHES.

	Mtchs.	Inns.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in Inngs.	Aver.
Giffen, G. (S. A.)	37	65	9	1454	119	25·54
Jones, S.P. (N. S. W.)	37	66	2	1531	151	28.56
Scott, H. J. H. (Capt.) (V.)	38	66	5	1298	123	21 17
Palmer, G.E. (V.)	35	58	4	1056	94	19·30
Bonnor, G. J. (N. S. W.)	20	34	3	581	49	18·23
Jarvis, A.H. (S.A.)	34	52	6	825	96a	17 43
Trumble, J.W.(V.)	36	54	8	823	56a	17.41
Bruce, W. (V.)	35	50	4	780	106	16.44
Blackham, J.M.C. (V.)	34	52	5	740	71	15.35
M'Ilwraith, J. (V.)	29	41	7	533	62a	15.23
Garrett, T. W. (N. S. W.)	36	53	9	580	49a	14. 6
Evans, E. (N.S.W.)	30	43	15	347	74a	12.11
Spofforth, E. R. (N. S. W.)	20	28	7	166	37a	7.19
Pope, R.J. (N.S.W.)	5	8	4	31	12	7. 3

a Signifies not out.

The following batted in one innings only: J. Hardie, 0; H. H. Hyslop, 1; and Major B. J. Wardill, 17.

As in batting, Giffen again appears at the top of the tree, though there is really little to choose between the South Australian and Garrett. This pair have borne the brunt of the attack with Palmer, who, however, has proved decidedly expensive, his average being over 21 per wicket. Spofforth, who was worked hard in the previous tours, has not in the present instance delivered 1,000 overs, a result due to his accident at Lord's in June last, and the punishent he subsequently received. Evans to the public mind has not been given anything like sufficient trial, but it must be remembered that, with the exception of the first match v. Surrey at the Oval during the temporary absence of the demon, he has not given a display out of the common. Nevertheless 500 overs in such a lengthy tour gives but a small opportunity for distinguishing oneself. Jones has often proved useful in effecting a separation, while Trumble has, as in batting, been of seavice; but Bruce's deliveries have received heavy punishment, and his thirteen wickets have cost close upon 50 runs apiece. It may be noted in conclusion that Garret, Giffen, and Palmer have each captured over 100 wickets and have delivered over 1,000 overs at a cost of upwards of 2,000 runs.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
Scott, H. J. H.	3	9	4	12	1	12. 0
Giffen, G.	51	1726.2	735	2752	164	16.160
Spofforth, F. R.	33	929.3	371	1527	89	17. 14
Garrett, T. W.	52	1669.1	798	2284	129	17. 91
Evans, E.	27	506.3	251	615	30	20. 15
Palmer, G. E.	51	1441	582	2371	110	21. 61
Jarvis, A. H.	2	9	2	24	1	24. 0
Jones, S. P.	10	170	56	342	13	26. 4
Trumble, J. W.	30	506.3	185	818	30	27. 8
Bruce, W.	28	399	112	691	13	47. 10
Blackham, J.M'C	2	21	9	36	0	—

Bruce bowled 9, Jones 3, Palmer 3, and Garrett and Trumble 1 wide apiece; while Spofforth delivered 20 no-balls, Palmer 7, Giffen 3, and Jones and Trumble 2 each.

The performances of thirty of the most successful players against the Australians are satisfactory beyond all anticipations, and conclusively prove that our men can still hold their own with the representatives of the Colonies, and instead of retrograding have exhibited a marked improvement. None of the batsmen have played a sufficient number of times to be credited with four figures, the largest number of innings played against them being 19 by W. G. Grace and W. W. Read, who also head the list of the aggregate number of runs with 812 and 668 respectively. The champion has the best average, his quota being 42.14, and it is, indeed, pleasant to find that over twenty years of first-class cricket has not sufficed to exhaust his abilities, and that, on the contrary, he is as good as ever. His two three-figure innings were both brilliant displays, though his innings at the oval of 170, his highest against Colonial bowling, was marred at the outset by several chances. As a proof of the excellence of the Surrey Eleven, who twice beat the Antipodeans, it need only be mentioned that the next three places are occupied by representatives of that county, viz., Abel, W. W. Read, and Maurice Read. Flowers and Shrewsbury follow, completing the first half-dozen. F. M. Lucas and Bates have both scored well, over 30 per innings; over twenty possess an average of a score per effort.

In bowling the amateurs display their weakness, the professionals monopolising the lion's share of the places. The highest number of wickets is Lohmann's 39; but Briggs, who comes second with 32, has by far the better analysis. Half-a-dozen others heve secured twenty or more wickets. Lohmann (711) and W. G. Grace (617) furnish the largest number of runs, the Surrey professional also having sent down the greatest number of overs (479.2). The leading quartet is completed by Briggs (400), W. G. Grace (374·2), and C. W. Rock (365·3). As regards averages, A. H. J. Cochrane, Cropper, Jones (Surrey), Watson, and H. O. Whitby have all a record of less than 10 per wicket, but in several cases the number of overs will not bear comparison to the others just named.

TORY BOYCOTTING.

SIR FREDERICK MILBANK, late M. P., for the Richmond division of the North Riding, has issued a letter to the electors of the division, in which he makes the following references to the Primrose League as a boycotting agency: "We have heard a good deal lately of the National League in Ireland, and now it seems that the Tories are following in their footsteps by attempting to bring pressure by agitation to bear on the constituencies; by what means? By coercion! Several instances were brought to my knowledge after last November election of Tory employers giving notice to men who had openly announced that they had voted for me without availing themselves of the protection of the ballot. This is not only intimidation, but downright tyranny. Now, I come to the question of boycotting, of which we have also heard a good deal in Ireland; but let me ask is this boycotting not carried on to a considerable extent in our own country towns? Can it be denied that the Tory gentry of every grade boycott shopkeepers, if it becomes known that they have voted Liberal? I know, and it is well-known, that in our own Richmond division Liberal shopkeepers dare not attend Liberal meetings for fear of the wrath of their Tory customers. In conclusion, I have now to ask the Liberal electors of the Richmondshire division to stand firm to their principles, make no promises, fear no coercive policy or boycotting."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 22.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·31
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	87
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·7
General Directions of Wind.*	S, SSE, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	237

* From midnight to midnight.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

THE following articles have been specially translated for an up-country paper from the *Novoe Vremya*:—

Constantinople news speaks a good deal concerning an impending agreement in the negotiations that are going on between M. Nelidoff and the Porte. Russia guarantees the Sultan the possession of Cyprus and of Egypt, and for this she is to receive free passage through the Straits and the Protectorate of Armenia. Germany favours the Turko-Russian alliance, which is directed exclusively against English interests in the East and against her intention of annexing the island of Candia.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

According to the *Tobolsk Government Intelligencer*, the Minister of Communications, who has recently travelled over the Yekaterinburg-Tumru section of the Siberian Railway, has become convinced of the inability of extending the Siberian Railway to the town of Tobolsk because the channel of the Tura river can, in spite of the shallows in it during the summer season, be dredged out, without any special difficulty or great expenditure of money, sufficiently to admit of the passage of steamers and other vessels.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON SENSATIONAL INDIAN RUMOURS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* announces that Central Asian affairs and the frontier defences have once more engaged the serious attention of the English Government because of the difficulties raised by Russia in the operations of the joint Boundary Commission, and because of the disturbed state of the Bunerwals, a tribe which knows that for its subjugation a great display of force would be required. It is rumoured too that the Amir of Afghanistan is forming new regiments, and is making extensive military preparations with the object of opposing a Russian invasion of his territory—but others say these preparations are for subjugating Kafiristan. The Lahore paper announces that an anonymous Hindustani proclamation has been circulated throughout the Punjab which invites all natives to forget their own differences and to combine in order to eject the foreigners. The proclamation goes on to speak of the arrival of a large Russian army at Herat and of the Maharaja Dhulip Singh having joined this force in the capacity of a leader. The Amir Abdur Rahman has answered the request of the English for aid by saying that, although he personally is ready to afford them assistance, his people are against an alliance with England. The proclamation ends by stating that there must come a collision between the Russian and the English on the frontier of India, and it points out the advantages which the inhabitants of India would derive by joining the Russians and the Maharajs.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN "SCIENTIFIC" EXPEDITION.

The *Novoe Vremya* announces, on the authority of the *Turkistan Gazette*, that there started on the 12th (24th) June, from Marghilan towards the Alai, an expeditionary party consisting of 8 officers of the general staff, 8 combatant officers, a doctor and 2 intendant officials. The party, including Cossacks, personal attendants and interpreters, comprised a total of 50 men and more than 100 horses taken from the ranks of the Sami-Raitchian Cossack Regiment. It was proposed to cross the Alai range in three separate bodies which were successively to move across the Tengiz-Bai, the Taldik and the Terek-Davan passes, and that these were to unite at Irkistan on the south side of the Alai range. The party was to be back at Marghilan by the 4th (16th) August.

PORT HAMILTON.

Rumours from Japan speak of an intention on the part of the English to give up Port Hamilton, and though these rumours receive official denial, that merely signifies that the question cannot be finally settled, the more so as the political situation in the extreme East indicates the possibility of the arising of such a combination as to compel even the Salisbury Ministry to decide upon the evacuation of this particular port. In the first place, as is known, the Corean Government still continues to protest against the seizure of a portion of its territory; and, secondly, the Japanese and Chinese Governments cannot be reconciled to the thought that England commands their exit towards the sea. On the other hand, in London they, of course, know well that Russia is likewise very dissatisfied with the English occupation of Port Hamilton. In St. Petrsburg, too, they fully comprehend all the disadvantages of our position because of the cruising in this part of the world of the British squadron, and, consequently, we shall have, sooner or later, to find a way out of this awkward situation. How we shall get out of it is another question; but perhaps it would suffice for our interests if we secured in the Pacific Ocean another defensive point. This circumstance might make the British Government resolve to keep at any cost in its hands the port which it has already seized. That the Cabinet of St. James's will seriously weigh this question may be supposed, the more so as the reported existence of considerable disadvantages in connection with Port Hamilton is evidently well founded. For instance, people who have visited the place say that the coast line consists of perfectly barren bluffs, and that the local produce is *nil*, and that, therefore, the English would have to bring everything from other points—an operation which might be attended with disastrous results in the event of hostile operation on the part of one of the maritime Powers. What is really the attraction in the case of Port Hamilton is its beautiful bay, which affords an excellent anchorage for ships during the fiercest storms, for the bay is completely secure on all sides from wind.

In any case it may be confidently stated that, if the Cabinet of St. James's decide upon the evacuation of this port, both England and the other Eastern powers will get out of many difficulties, to escape from which, under present circumstances, is positively out of the question.

IMPORTANT UNDERTAKINGS IN JAPAN.

THE *Deutsche Bauzeitung* says that the projects for the new Japanese Houses of Parliament and other public buildings at Tokio have been approved of by the Government. Mr. Bockmann, the German architect, who was sent for to Japan to select sites for the projected buildings, has made sketches for Houses of Parliament, a palace for the Ministry of Justice, large Law Courts, and a Prefecture. The plans for the first three buildings are to be furnished by Mr. Bockmann and his colleague, Mr. Eude, who will also superintend the execution, which is to be completed in five years. The Houses of Parliament will consist of a House of Lords (for the former Daimios and Court nobles) and a House of Commons. The plans for the Prefecture and the direct superintendence of the work are confided to the English architect, Mr. Josiah Conder, who has been in the employ of the Japanese Government for nine years. He will be assisted by Mr. Archibald Manz. The laying of the first stone is to take place next spring. A brick factory is to be at once established on the coast of the Gulf of Tokio, where excellent clay has been found; and the German geologist, Professor Wagner, is commissioned to search for stone of a fitting quality for the works. Such stone is known to exist in the neighbouring mountains, but has hitherto not been industriously quarried. Meanwhile two young Japanese architects are to study in Berlin under Messrs. Eude and Bockmann, and twelve Japanese masons are also to work in Berlin under master masons, so as on their return to Japan to serve in the latter quality and as interpreters.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AND SISTER DORA.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, replying to an invitation to unveil Sister Dora's statue which Mr. Williamson has just completed, writes to the Mayor of Walsall:—"I would fain say what I cannot say, how deeply touched I am by the feeling of your town that I should unveil the statue of your own Sister Dora, and of the world's honoured Sister Dora, and would gladly tell them so; as well as my deep regret that overworked and a prisoner from illness for years, as you have favoured me by calling upon me, I cannot answer to your call. That noble tribute which you are raising to her memory—that memory nevertheless more everlasting than stone or marble—deserves the thanks of all who would see a noble life honoured, but I especially would thank you in the name of all nurses, who long to see the high motives such as hers, the love of God and our neighbour, become the true life of us all, leading us to seek, ever improved, to do the work better. May the lesson which you are generously giving us bear fruit till every nurse, though not gifted with Sister Dora's wonderful capacities, recognise her true mission in humility and self-devotion, to grow in training and care of her patients, so that she may be won for her Master's use, not only for their bodies but their spirits; that none but may be better for her care whether for life or death, and may she remember, too, courage and obedience, and also that men patients especially are critical of religion nowadays, and look sharp to see whether she is acting up to her profession. Such are some of the lessons taught by Sister Dora's life. May we lay them to heart, and to the noble rough fellows, the workmen round Walsall, who so loved her, may I send my heartfelt greetings."—A resolution was passed expressive of thanks for the letter, and deep regret that Miss Nightingale would be unable to undertake the work.—Mr. Gladstone also telegraphed, in reply to an independent invitation—"I Regret cannot undertake any public celebration—if any it would be this—as I profoundly revere Sister Dora."—The ceremony is to take place on the 11th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

A NEW TORPEDO.

ON Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 29, a series of experiments were begun at Portsmouth to determine more accurately the value of the Whitehead torpedo. The Whitehead, as is generally known, belongs to the third division mentioned above, and it is towards the further improvement of similar weapons for aggressive action that the energies of the naval officials are at present particularly directed. What is sought after is a missile that can be sent rushing through the water with the rapidity of a shark, to burst against an enemy's hull with the destructive energy of an exploding magazine. The Whitehead combines these requisites in an extraordinary degree, for it travels when at full speed at a rate ranging from 26 to 28 knots, and explodes a charge of gun cotton. Once pointed and launched, by most ingeniously devised apparatus, its course is automatically almost unerringly directed in a straight line towards the object aimed at. To resist these submarine attacks, ironclads have had to be provided with netting, which, suspended from projecting booms, hangs downwards in the water all around the ship. In the recent experiments at Portsmouth, the torpedo, which was launched at short range, struck the wire netting hung out to protect the ironclad Resistance, and, exploding, carried a portion of it away. Although the net was but 30ft. from the ship's side, the hull received no damage, and so further experiments are to be carried out to ascertain how near the hull the net may be carried with safety to the ship. It is quite improbable that in actual warfare a torpedo could be sent so closely in the wake of another as to take instant advantage of the opening made in the netting. There is, however, another of these engines of war which is being secretly experimented with, for which it is claimed that netting would interpose no serious obstacle to its effecting the destruction of any ironclad. The submarine contrivance referred to is the invention of a young Australian civil engineer, named Louis Brennan. He had faith enough in his theory to construct and experiment with one of his torpedoes in the Antipodes, and, finding it bore out his anticipations, he put it on board ship and came to this country to offer it to the Admiralty. Trials were offered, and these have been privately conducted for some months by the naval officers belonging to the torpedo department. It is stated that the reports show the results to have been most satisfactory, and in this new weapon our country possesses by far the best apparatus of the kind that has yet been devised. The Brennan, so far as can be learned from those who have seen the trials, will prove a most efficient guardian for ports and harbours. It can also be employed for offensive operations against an enemy's fleet. The present form of this addition to our armament is designed to be sent out from a fort or other harbour work to sink any enemy's vessel. There is, however, another type intended to be directed from ship-board against an antagonist's craft. A number of advantages are claimed for it over those known as the fish, Ley, and Whitehead torpedoes. In the first place, it is entirely a mechanical contrivance, not dependant in any way on chemicals or gases for propulsion or electricity for steering. Next, it is said to run further at a greater speed than any existing machine of the kind, and, finally, such is its weight and power, it will pierce any netting and get at the vessel's hull. It is between twenty and thirty feet long, and its weight about one ton. In shape it differs somewhat from the Whitehead, being not only a third longer, but having a blunter head and a greater length of taper aft. In fact its form, except that it is cylindrical is proportioned much the same as a fish—blunt head, bulging back, and then fining away to the tail. Experiment, it appears, has demonstrated that nature, wiser than man, requires that submerged bodies must be so constructed, in order that the force exerted to drive them forward shall not be unnecessarily wasted in any way. The Brennan torpedo is started rapidly down an inclined plane. A stationary engine, with the requisite gearing, rapidly unwinds from within the missile two 18-gauge steel wires which drive the screw-shafts. Into the sea and onward goes the terrible weapon, its two screws whirling with power and speed only limited by the strength of the stationary engine ashore. At a speed of twenty-six knots an hour, which can be raised to thirty, swiftly as a locomotive the moving mine bores through the water. The steersman ashore can turn it to left or right, or at the close of its course of 1,500 or 2,000 yards, direct it home again. It is probable that no netting a ship could carry would be any safeguard against such a heavy, rapidly-moving body as the Brennan. Its

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 23.

THE advance of Bar Silver to 45½d. as advised by private telegrams to hand yesterday, is confirmed by Reuter's message of last evening, which also reports the further sale of five lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 5⅝d. In Rupee Securities, Four per cent. were unchanged at 70½, but Four-and-a-half had advanced ⅛, say to 74. Sterling Loan was down to 100½, a decline of ⅜ from the last quotation; but Consols and French Rentes were unaltered. £175,000 Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America. According to to-day's telegram there has been a further advance of 1-16d. in Bar Silver, making the rate 45 5-16d. per oz.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady yesterday, with sales 10,000 bales—about the average of late—of which 600 were Surats; but quotations, both of Mid-Uplands and Surats on the Spot, were quite unchanged. Arrivals are called quiet, and compared with the previous day's rates, prices for October-November, November-December, and February-March were quoted 1-32d.; and for December-January and January-February they were 3-64d. down.

The usual weekly statistics from Liverpool show that 7,000 bales more were taken by the Trade than last week; and that while the Imports were 18,000 bales more, the total Stock had diminished by 22,000 bales, making the latter stand at 294,000 bales, which is less by 56,200 bales than it aggregated at the same time last year, and 176,040 bales less than in 1884. The total visible supply had increased during the week by 140,000 bales; while that of East Indian had diminished by 22,000 bales, and it will we seen from the subjoined comparative statement, that while we are only some 26,000 bales behind last year, in the total supply, the figures give a deficiency of over a quarter of a million bales compared with 1884. The supply of East Indian is some 86,000 bales greater than that visible at the same time last year, but it stands at 214,000 bales less than in 1884.

No. 1 Soft White Wheat was quoted in Liverpool yesterday at 6s. 7d., and No. 2 at 6s. 4d. per cental.

We learn that the Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet to-day: sales 7,000 bales. Mid-Uplands are called 1-16d. lower, at 5½d; but arrivals are reported to be strong.

Advices from New York under yesterday's date show a downward tendency in prices, Mid-Uplands on the Spot having declined to 9½, while Futures for February were four points lower at 9·22. Receipts at the United States Ports were 46,000 bales, against 34,000 bales on the same day last year, and 44,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1884. Taking the weekly figures, we find that the stock of Cotton at the United States Ports, had increased since the previous Friday by 101,000 bales; while in the interior it was 71,000 bales more than at the date of the last previous return. At this time last year the stock at the Ports was 10,000 bales less than it was yesterday, and the year before it was 2,000 bales less. Taking the receipts for the past week, we find them to have been 5,000 bales in excess of those for the same period last year, but 16,000 bales less than in 1884; and from the opening of the new season we find a falling off of 36,000 bales compared with last year, and of about 68,000 bales for the year before. The exports to Great Britain and the Continent last week were 87,000 bales and 61,000 bales respectively, against 89,000 bales, and 48,000 bales for the previous week.

To-day the Spot rate was unchanged at New York, but Futures had dropped another six points, making the February rate 9·22. Receipts were 38,000 bales, against 37,000 bales last year and 39,000 bales in 1884. Sharp earthquake shocks have been felt in some of the Southern States.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's Receipts	266,000	261,000	283,000
" Exports to U. K.	87,000	100,000	82,000
" " Continent	61,000	68,000	74,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,081,000	1,117,400	1,148,800
" Exports to U. K. "	357,000	293,200	359,000
" " Continent "	173,000	208,900	179,400
" Stock in the Ports	545,000	535,000	543,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	1,591,000	1,615,950	1,863,07
Surats	251,000	163,690	463,80

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	294,000	350,200	470,040
" London	18,000	22,000	64,000
American Afloat	220,000	139,000	168,000
East Indian "	16,000	9,000	26,000
	548,000	520,200	718,040
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5 3-8d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	3 7-8d.	4 9-16d.	4 1-8d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	13-16d.	1 5-16d.

COTTON.—In our local market there has been an entire want of animation, and we have not heard of any business having been done. The following, however, may be taken as our quotations until altered by actual transactions:—

Bengals, Good, Rs. 156; Fully Good Rs. 160: Fine Rs. 169-70, January delivery.
Khangaum.. Good. 178 March delivery.
Julgeum ... do. 175 do.
Broach ..... do. 208 do.
Dhollerah... do. Rs. 179; Fully Good, Rs. 184; Fine Rs. 192, April delivery.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is nothing doing in the former and prices are unchanged. Linseed is steady at previous rates; but we have no business to report. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 5-15 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	906 bales.
Wheat	17,948 cwts.
Linseed	1,644 "
Rapeseed	1,651 "
Gingelly Seed	1,285 "

FREIGHT.—The River Indus has been put on the berth for Hull at 18s. 3d., this month's shipment. The market generally is very quiet, and we make no change in our last quotations.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day, so far as the amount of business is concerned; but rates have advanced another 1-32d. both here and in Calcutta, with a tendency rather in favour of higher rates. Several operations between Banks are reported, mostly in Telegraphic transfers, say for December, at 1s. 5 5-16d., for January at 1s. 5 9-32d., and for February at 1s. 5½d.; but at the close of business the sellers were more inclined to operate on those lines than the buyers. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5½d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 19-32d.	"
Francs " "	1·35½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. has continued in request, and the rate has advanced another 1-16th, say to 97⅝. Four-and-a-half are neglected and unchanged at 102¾.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet in anticipation of the Dewalli; the only changes which have come to our notice in Mill shares to-day are a fall of Rs. 7½ in Manockjee Petit, making the rate Rs. 1,187; and a rise of 2½ in New Great Eastern S. and W. at Rs. 565. In Miscellaneous shares there has been a drop of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma, making the rate Rs. 2,700, while the Third Issue of the same are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 685. Alcock, Ashdown have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs 140; while Kemp & Co. show a rise of Rs. 6, at 326

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 6.*)

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.

(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.
NEW BOOKS.

A 63-3 The Evangelical Revival, J. H. Overton.
203-7 A Voyage to the Cape, W. C. Russell.
248-16 Mary Wollstonecraft Shelly, H. Moore.
248 17 Ben Jonson, J. A. Symonds.
B 78-16 He fell in Love with his Wife, E. P. Roe.
98-16 Queer stories from Truth, E. C. G. Murray.
D 32-3 Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol. 13, Pt. 4, 1886.
35-1 Do. Bombay, Vol. 10, Pt. 10, 1886.

BERKLEY MEMORIAL.

A 156-26 Short Lectures to Electrical Artisans, J. A. Fleming.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO ROOD, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LUND—October 22, at Balham, England, of diphtheria, Charles Douglas, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lund, of Bombay and Pall Mall, London. (By telegram.)

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HYDE—October 10, on board the "Rohilla," 41 hours' sail from Bombay (and buried at sea), Matilda Blanche, the dearly loved wife of Mr Wager L Hyde, aged 24 years and 11 days.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ESSAI—October 22, at Apollo Bunder, (Diddy), Ernest Edward, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Essai, aged 8 years and 6 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DIGBY—October 5, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain Digby, R E, of a son.
GIBBS—October 15, at Tundla, the wife of N A Innis Gibbs, E I Railway, of a son.
HANBY—October 14, at "Ivanhoe," Naini Tal, the wife of H T Hanby, Survey of India, of a son (Evlyn).
RUTHERFORD—October 17, at Lahore, the wife of J M Rutherford, of a son.

DEATHS.

PHAYRE—October 20, at Mirzapore, accidentally drowned, Nora Evelyn, youngest surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W Phayre, B C S, and sister-in-law of W G Jerson Jackson, C S.
SPROT—October 8, at Murree, Constance Harriet, infant daughter of Captain A Sprot, the Carabiniers, aged 6 months.
STONE—October 19, at Tuticorin, the wife of F W Montague Stone, of the Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.
WOODROFFE—October 10, at Trichinopoly, Francis Michael Woodroffe, Deputy Examiner of Railway Accounts, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1886.

THE French press, which the other day seemed sufficiently occupied in carrying on a paper war with Germany has now entered upon a campaign for driving the English out of Egypt. If the *Standard* is to be believed—and in London it is believed—the agitation is being conducted in other quarters than in the Paris newspaper offices, the French Government being credited with having entertained designs for a *coup de main* which would put the small English garrison at the mercy of a French army corps. If there is anything serious in the intentions attributed to M. de Freycinet it is well that the net has been spread so ostentatiously in our sight, for a *coup de main* proclaimed thus loudly beforehand would lose in effectiveness, and might have to be indefinitely postponed. The Paris press meanwhile quite misunderstand the situation if they think that our tenure of Egypt will be disturbed by either their menaces or M. de Freycinet's. Ministerial announcements made before the rising of Parliament were sufficiently plain in discouraging the idea of an early evacuation of the country. But nothing that Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir James Fergusson said in the House of Commons tends so much to the belief that the English occupation is to be prolonged as the summons of the Paris journalists to bring it to an end before the next Ministerial duel or some other folly of the hour gives the Boulevards a new subject of excitement. M. de Freycinet and his friends are giving the English Government what they have for a long time needed—an intelligible reason for sitting fast in Egypt.

WE published a few days since an abstract of the returns of the License-Tax for the Bombay Presidency for the last official year. The returns have something of the nature of an obituary notice, for the license-tax has been superseded by the scarcely popular income-tax. "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*" notwithstanding, a candid reporter upon the departed impost will find little to say of it that is favourable. The last returns, indeed, supply a striking proof, if proof were needed, of the inconvenience and impolicy of giving the impost a place in the fiscal system of India. They are short enough, the Department finding in the fact that the license-tax has disappeared a sufficient reason for printing little more than a summary of the statistical information contained in the standard forms. These, however, show that the tax was a fiscal failure in the three Revenue Divisions of the Presidency proper, as there was a decrease in all three Divisions as compared with the collections of the previous year. But in the City of Bombay, in Sind, and in the dependency of Aden, there was a slight measure of success, the collections exceeding those of the previous year. Government, in its resolution on the subject, comments very freely on the explanations offered by the three Revenue Commissioners and the local authorities subordinate to them. Explanations more or less plausible, we are told, have been offered by the District authorities, such as that 1885 was a Sinhast year, in which no Hindu marriage could be celebrated, or that the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act influenced the returns, or that the opening of railways and the closing of contractors' operations all tended to depress or alter the course of trade. But the Governor in Council is not satisfied with these, as equally plausible explanations have been given in past years, and nevertheless there has "been an absolutely unbroken annual decrease since 1880-81 in the Northern and Central Divisions," and an "almost equally steady decrease in the Southern Division." On the other hand, "in both Bombay City and Sind it is satisfactory to find that the increase in the collections year by year for six years has been as steady and unvaried as the decrease in the Divisions of the Presidency proper and has done much to counterbalance that decrease." Turning to the statistical statements we find that the tax realized in 1885-86 a sum of Rs. 12,23,298, of which no less a sum than Rs. 4,19,786 was realized in the town and island of Bombay. Excluding Sind and Aden the yield in the mofussil was Rs. 6,50,141, so that of the whole yield of the Presidency proper two-fifths were realized at the Presidency town itself. Such a result does not appear to reflect much credit on the Revenue authorities, or on the Government that introduced the tax. It is not possible to draw a very favourable inference from this as to the prospects of the income-tax. In Bombay, we believe, where the assessment has been made with vigilance, tempered by the tact and discrimination of the superior collecting authorities, the result will exceed the estimate formed at the beginning of the year. But the tax will practically be levied throughout the Presidency by the same agency that levied the license-tax, and we see no reason to expect a much better result. The license-tax payers were divided into eleven classes, who paid an annual lump sum varying from Rs. 200 for Class I. to Rs. 10 for Class XI. Judging from the tables which show the professions from which the tax was levied, its great virtue was the way in which it hit the "Marwaree," who in some districts had the honour of paying the major portion of the tax. Even in the city of Bombay the money-lenders contributed one-tenth of the whole impost. The tax was full of anomalies. Thirty-seven traders paid the same amount (Class I.) as our two large railway companies. A bookseller's firm paid the same as the Tramway Company. A "letter-out of carriages," presumably a livery stable keeper, paid the same as the Gas Company, and so on. The income-tax, with all that is said against it, relieves us from absurdities of this sort, at all events, so it does from the invidious favour which officials enjoyed in being exempt from liability to contribute to the license-tax. Still, the public do not like the income-tax, and the annually recurring decrease in the yield of the tax for which it has been substituted should warn the Government against expecting much from it. At present an officer is on special duty in connection with the levy of the income-tax, and other officers in the different districts have been employed for some time in preparing returns of those to be assessed. But all this energy will soon cool down, and we shall then see what the normal yield of the new impost really is. For the official and other salaried classes, of course, there is no escape, and so far as the income-tax is squeezed from them it will no doubt be a fiscal success. Already we hear rumours that the estimates of the tax made at the commencement of the year show signs of falling off. The exemption of the "agriculturist" cripples the tax, and deprives it of much of the productivity which the Government might have expected from it. It leads to anomalies in their way almost as striking as those incidental to the license-tax. Thus an indigo planter is exempt, but his servants are taxed. The happy receiver of "quit rents" of forests lands is held to be an "agriculturist" and is exempted, but a tea or cinchona planter is not deemed an "agriculturist," and therefore is taxed. A military officer on Rs, 420 is exempt, while the messman of his regiment on Rs. 42 upwards is taxed. And so the eccentricities of the tax go on, enlisting recruits for the always numerous army of grumblers. If the Income-tax is to continue it should be made applicable to all incomes within the limits of the Act, without any class exception whatever. There is no sufficient reason for treating the military servants of Government differently from their brethren of the Civil Services, and considering that the tax due is in a great measure to low exchange, which is said to be such a benefit to the agriculturist, the absolute exemption of all incomes, large and small, zemindars, and ryots, must puzzle the exponents of that comforting doctrine. If these invidious distinctions were swept away it might be possible to do something for the poorer contributors. We have all along insisted that a subsistence exemption, like that which forms an integral part of the income-tax system in England, and which Sir Stafford Northcote made more effective by raising the limit of exemptions in 1875, should be introduced in India. At present the minimum taxable income in India is Rs. 500 per annum, or Rs. 41¾ per mensem. A clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem is thus exempted; but if his employer gives him a rise of Rs. 5 his whole income becomes liable to taxation. He receives only Rs. 3-5-4 in excess of the untaxed minimum, and out of this he is mulct 11¼ annas for income-tax, or about one-fifth of the excess. Every suggestion that is made for the improvement of the income-tax is made upon the assumption that it is to be a permanent institution, and at present there is little ground for hoping for its repeal in favour of the much more suitable Import duties, until at any rate the authorities have had some more instructive experiences of its inconveniences. Rumours are afloat as to the scope of the new provincial contract with Bombay, which is apparently to be drawn on much less favorable lines than the present one. During the currency of the present contract the Government of Bombay anticipates a loss of 1½ lakhs through the fiscal failure of the late license-tax. This loss could be borne without inconvenience owing to the gain on other items of the contract, but under the future contracts it might seriously disturb the provincial financial equilibrium.

THE project which was started a few months ago by Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman and his friends for establishing a lying-in home for Parsee women now needs only a house and patients to put it in working order. The Gujerati papers a day or two since published a list of donations to the Fund, which now amounts to eleven thousand rupees, a sum which the promoters deem sufficient to warrant them in beginning the experiment as soon as suitable premises can be found, and in carrying it on, in an experimental way, for a couple of years at least. One feature in the subscription list is novel and noteworthy. It is the fact that a number of ladies in the Parsee community have put down subscriptions in their own names—a circumstance which has scarcely been noticed before, and one which affords a good precedent, and is certain to enlarge the gathering ground for charitable contributions in a community which always comes well to the front in works of benevolence. We have spoken of Dr. Temuljee's scheme as an experiment, and it must thus be spoken of for one important reason. It has yet to be ascertained by practice whether the community will make use of an institution one of whose essential purposes will be to remove lying-in women from the insanitary conditions under which an unreasoning and an unreasonable orthodoxy has surrounded them during the period of their illness. The appeal to Zoroaster and the Vendidad has failed to supply religious warrant for the customs in question, much as the appeal to the Shastras is said to have failed to supply religious warrant for customs much under discussion at this time in another native community. This should count for something in favour of the Parsee medical men and others who are doing their best to introduce a more enlightened regime, and they will derive a scarcely less important aid from the fact that amongst the contributors to the fund are many of the more orthodox and conservative of their co-religionists, Naosari itself, the seat of orthodox tradition and practice, having contributed largely. Thus the enterprise is not by any means exclusively a work of charity. Its best purpose will be served if, by accustoming the community to the idea of placing the sick woman amid the healthier conditions sought for by every other race, the antiquated but absurd practice of placing her in the damp and pestilential atmosphere of a ground floor room will be done away with. It is a social and a sanitary reform upon which the leaders in the work have set out, quite as much as a charitable undertaking, and it is worth all the trouble and all the generosity which are being expended upon it. If the experiment succeeds there will be no difficulty, we understand, in ensuring its continuance, for offers have already been made to put it upon a permanent basis at the end of the experimental two years.

THE analysis which Mr. Sathe, the Acting Registrar, has made of Native Publications in the Bombay Presidency during 1885 conveys no very flattering idea of the intellectual life of the Presidency. While the number of publications is fairly kept up there seems to be little in them that the world will be the better for reading. It is not well that with the exception of miscellaneous works, the largest number of books printed came under the head of poetry. We look for some more substantial product of the mind of a Presidency whose people claim to be the hardest headed and the most practical in India than a copious outflow of verse. The literary mind of India must be running very largely to waste so long as it finds no better occupation than this. Why should it not keep silence until it has thought over a truer gospel to deliver than that which it has indited upon too many reams of printing paper? The reviewer draws a discouraging but obvious inference from the smallness of the number of books registered under the heading of arts, but until technical knowledge has been diffused through the Presidency, it is perhaps better that few people should try to write about it. Mr. Freeman pointed out in one of his recent Oxford lectures how much greater toleration is extended to bad work in the literary than in the scientific field; and certainly bad poetry, though it is a thing to be avoided, may do less harm to a reading public than bad physics or blundering chemistry. Such rubbish, at the best, however, must be read by many of the public who confine their reading to the Vernaculars. Their literature is not necessarily the worse because the University exercises practically no influence upon it (for only about a dozen and a half of the nine hundred books printed in Marathi and Gujerati last year were written by graduates), and perhaps it is a matter for congratulation that the University of Bombay has done so little to reinforce the literary class. The men who rush into literature here are chiefly vernacular school-masters and clerks who are ambitious of adding a few rupees to their pay. To such men surely the command "produce, produce!" was never addressed. Why cannot they, honestly admitting that they were never intended to add to the literature of the world, become translators? Their education, Mr. Sathe says, has been mostly in English, and English literature teems with books which would repay translation for popular reading.

No arrangement has yet been made in consequence of the inability of Mr. J. B. Richey, through ill-health, to take up his appointment as Member of Council, nor can anything more than a possible and proximate forecast be yet given of the appointments which Mr. Richey's sudden return to England will necessitate. But it is believed in quarters likely to be well informed on the subject that if Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, should still decline elevation to the Council, the selection would fall upon Mr. Arthur Crawford. Mr. Stewart, now Survey Commissioner, would in that case get the Commissionership for the Southern Division vacated by Mr. Crawford's promotion, and Mr. Bulkely would take up the Survey Commissionership, in which he has lately been acting.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

THE last so-called Monday Concert came off on Monday was but poorly attended. From a financial point of view these concerts have probably been a success, as so many people were tempted to become season subscribers as members of the Simla Philharmonic Society, but the Theatre in which they were held makes a wretched concert room, and I doubt whether concerts would succeed there at all next year. We may hope that the Town Hall will be nearly finished by the time that the season of 1887 begins, and certainly it will be a boon (but a very expensive one) to the gay world of Simla. This cathedral-like building is now rising rapidly above the Ridge, and will, one may suppose from its massiveness, outlast the British Empire in the East, unless the entire hill gives way under its enormous weight, or an earthquake plays havoc with its too solid proportions. The lighter and more elegant buildings erected for the various Government offices would have a far better chance of withstanding the effects of an earthquake than the Town Hall, and one wonders why with near examples of what can be done in the way of buildings, such a heavy and expensive edifice should have commended itself to the taste or good sense of those who had the responsibility of selecting. The new Government House, or whatever it will be called, is making great progress, but there is no chance of next season seeing it inhabited, though 1888 may, if the Simla exodus is still permitted! Certainly, when once the fine house being built for Viceroyalty is finished, there will be an additional temptation to continue the "exodus," for that house will combine all the comfort and convenience which the present one lacks in a marked degree. It is rather interesting to note the difference in the residences of the various Governor-Generals and Viceroys who have visited Simla. Bentinck Castle, which was built for Lord William Bentinck is in the very heart of Simla to the right above the present public offices. It is now used as a bank, and is a fairly large house. Auckland House was purchased by Lord Auckland, and the hill we are told on which it is was called Elysium as a delicate compliment to the Hon. Miss Elden. It is now a girls' school and double-storied. In Miss Eden's time it must have been much smaller, and with only one story, as she mentions that at the beginning of the rains the water "took a wrong direction, and descended from the ceiling in small streams on carpets, tables," &c. And she adds, "the instant these leaks are discovered the flat roofs are covered with natives thumping away at the mud, of which they are composed." Fancy the Government House of 1838 with a mud roof only! When Sir John Lawrence came up in 1864 he lived in the house which is now called "Viceregal Lodge," but it was just half the size, and has been consequently enlarged to some extent by each Viceroy. It was a question whether it should again be enlarged, but the fact that the site is small, and that much material had been collected during several years, for the building of a new house on a larger site, made it appear wiser to build the new one. No doubt the fact that typhoid has more than once shown itself in the present house helped the decision in this direction. The ground floor of the new house contains many large rooms; they are now having the beams thrown across them, and the second floor will, I suppose, be finished before we see it next season. Observatory House is to remain standing I hear, and will be the residence of the Private Secretary and other members of the staff. It is a good thing for future Simlaites that rickshaws have come in use, or guests from Chota Simla to the new Viceregal house would have to allow about two hours for their journey there. It is some distance beyond the present residence, and this generation thinks that a long way off.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived as announced on Tuesday, and were received at the boundary at Simla by an A.-D.-C. and the Deputy Commissioner. At the Viceregal Lodge a guard of Ghoorkas and most of the officials, civil and military, awaited the arrival of their Royalties. Unfortunately the Duchess has been laid up with fever, and has scarcely been seen in public. There have been daily dinners at the Viceregal Lodge, and the ball on Thursday was among the best of the season, in spite of the forebodings as to the absence of military men, whose leave would have expired before it came off. The Duke of Connaught did not dance round dances, perhaps because the Duchess was not able to be present; anyhow the hopes of the many young ladies were not realized. On Friday there was a small evening party, and a Cantata called "Beauty and the Beast" was sung. It was being rehearsed for the promenade concert at the Viceregal Tennis Court on the 16th. This concert was a great success. The first part, consisting of glees, and selections by the Viceroy's band, was given on the terrace, and was very enjoyable. The concert was open to all who paid a rupee, and a great many clerks with their families (children were admitted half price) were present. It was just the sort of entertainment Simla requires, where all classes may really meet on an equal footing. It is a great pity that such concerts cannot often be given during the summer months, but there is no place at present which combines the necessary accommodation except the Viceregal grounds with the adjacent Tennis Court. The second part of the concert was held in the Court and the cantata was again sung. The music is pretty and it was very well sung. Mrs. LeMesurier, Mrs. Keith, and Mrs. Tufnell took the principal ladies' parts, Captain Clarke and Mr. Burt, the gentlemen's. The concert was in aid of the funds of a native Christian Church opened last year.

The indisposition of the Duchess of Connaught has made it necessary to postpone the departure of their Royal Highnesses, and no date is yet fixed, but they will probably go in a few days, as her Royal Highness is said to be getting better. It seems a rather common occurence for new comers to get a touch of fever. The Hon. Mr. Peile was rather alarmingly ill for a day or two from this cause, after his arrival, but he is now all right again.

Colonel Davis, Financial Secretary to the Punjab Government, goes next April. An extension beyond that period was suggested by Sir Charles Aitchison, but was not granted. The privilege of extension of service ought to be very sparingly granted, as it must entail hardship and often injustice on others. Men serve for years in a department, or some branch of the public service, and just when promotion is due the senior gets an extension of service and stops, sometimes for two years, and often for ever, as far as many are concerned, all promotion. It may be a good compliment to the officer who gets the extension, but it is a bad one to the service, or branch of it to which he belongs, as it implies that no one is good enough to succeed him. But, I fear, the general feeling in the service to which the favoured person belongs, is that the extension is a piece of favouritism, and this naturally causes a great deal of anger and heart-burning.

There is a story going about which is rather good. A well-known young hairdresser here, who combines in himself various accomplishments besides hairdressing, being great on the turf, the theatrical critic of the "Argus," and an artist in something besides hair, having painted a picture (which, by the way, might be called a "study in hair," being Lady Godiva) remarked the other day to a gentleman whose hair he was cutting, "I, sir, am the Lord W——B——of my set."

REVIEWS.

"THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE."

THE annual volume of this newest of Messrs. Macmillan's ventures establishes the fact that English publishers are equal to the production of a magazine in no way inferior in illustrations and typographical merit to some well-known American publications which, until this enterprise was started, were virtually without competitors. The aspect of the volume at once challenges comparison with the *Century* and *Harper's Magazine*, some of the best features of which are closely followed in the *English Illustrated*, and the comparison is in no respect unfavourable to the latter. The literary merits of the English magazine, indeed, are conspicuously great, some of the best writers in fiction and in fugitive literature being numbered amongst the contributors. But it is as an illustrated publication that the magazine has achieved its chief success. All that wood engraving can do for the illustration of the most picturesque scenes of urban and country life in England, is done in its pages, and better work if its kind has seldom been done by English artists. The topographical articles, and the admirably chosen and admirably executed illustrations which accompany them, should awaken a new interest in many of the out-of-the-way nooks and corners of urban and rural England. The volume is altogether a credit to English pictorial literature.

A HANDBOOK OF MILITARY SKETCHING.*

THIS useful little work is what it pretends to be, a simplification of the ordinary text-books on military drawing. With this object in view the author has endeavoured to confine himself to the sort of knowledge likely to be required in the field by a Regimental Officer. The chief feature of the book is the number of examples that have been worked out and explained. This is especially noticeable in the chapter on comparative scales, a subject which often puzzles students, simply because they have only been taught the general rules, and find great difficulty in applying the rules to the different problems that come before them. The chapters on "Scales" and the "Field Book" appear the best written of any, and worthy of very considerable attention. It is rarely that we find "Scales" explained with such clearness and simplicity, and *this is a very great gain* to the student. The uses of the various instruments *has been carefully and* clearly explained, but we think that the chapters on the "Sextant" and "Vernier Scales" should be put at the end of the book, in an Appendix, as they are never required by Regimental Officers, and the plane table should be put before the prismatic compass. No man in his senses would use the compass when he could use the table, nor could the ordinary examination sketch be done as correctly. In an ordinary work on military drawing the arrangement would be of little importance, but in a work which is confessedly a simplification, it would seem better to put the easier and more useful instrument before the more difficult and inaccurate one. The plane table is especially easy because the student can at once fix his starting point on the paper, while the prismatic compass requires a little knowledge of the subject to start safely. On page 36 there is an elaborate description of the system of fixing points by calculation. Though this is the most accurate method, and simple to those who know trigonometry, yet it is doubtful whether mathematics are not a little too much for a simple text-book. The hints on various "Reconnaissances" at the end of the book are excellently written, but they might have been more expanded with advantage. For instance, the author quite forgets to point out that in reconnoitring a river, a section of the river at the ford or crossing (if any) is most valuable, while the condition of the stream at the ford is most important, as also is the position of any hole near and below it. In the section on the reconnaissance of railroads, sufficient stress is hardly laid on the necessity for observing the positions at which sidings and loading platforms could be constructed with materials, such as long skids &c., for loading and unloading artillery and carriages. The expression "facilities for entraining and detraining troops" is rather too curt to give much information to the beginner. It is a pity that the examples should not have been more carefully printed, for slight mistakes often confuse beginners, though self-evident. For instance, on page 189, in an example on the calculation of the water supply of a stream, the figure 500 is written for 50, which might puzzle a student. On the whole, however, the book is well worth reading, and we recommend it to all who wish to work up for an examination, or to refresh their memories on any point they may have forgotten.

* Military Sketching Made Easy. By Captain H. D Hutchinson, B.S.C. Chatham, Gale and Polden.

THE FATHER OF MISSIONS IN INDIA.*

IN this volume, a notice of which has been too long delayed, Dr. Smith completes the story of the lives of the three Fathers of missionary enterprise in India. He had already done justice to Wilson of Bombay, and to Duff of Calcutta; and this later work is no in degree less interesting than its predecessors. The subject of the biography, indeed, stands in interest far above either of them. Duff and Wilson, while great—the one in enthusiasm and in power, and the other in scholarship and in counsel—had in their lives no such romantic element as that which made Carey's [illegible] still something to marvel at. With all their sterling qualities we can find in neither of them the marks of a genius like that which forced Carey from the shoemaker's stool to the Professor's chair, led him to the acquisition of an almost Pentecostal command of strange tongues, marked him out as the pioneer in a large religious and of a still larger social advance, and made him a force in India second to no unofficial Englishman who has ever lived in this country. No worthier subject ever came in a biographer's way, and Carey's biographer seems so fully to realize this that there is a warmth and a colour in the portrait that he has drawn which we do not find in the life of either Wilson or Duff. Carey's life, of course, begins to become of direct interest to us when he lands in India. But its chief peculiarity lies in the strength of its contrasts, and these we cannot realize without seeing something of the earlier life in which the beginnings of his great enterprise lay. He was born in an obscure Northamptonshire village, his father being a weaver who subsequently became the village schoolmaster. It was a dull village, and he was born in a dull time, to what appeared to be the English labourer's lot of five shillings a week, with the work-house and the pauper's grave at the end of it all. But he was observant and industrious, and was given to reading, and when [illegible] became apprentice to a shoemaker he chose a trade at which men with a faculty for thinking are said often to become [illegible] thoughtful. A fellow-apprentice led him to a serious view of the religious life, led him, to, from the village church to the dissenting meeting-house, with the result ere long that Carey became preacher as well. Like the [illegible] of missionaries he managed to follow [illegible] greatest calling while ministering also in [illegible] spiritual things. We should think with amusement [illegible], if amusement were permissible in the presence of self-sacrifice and sincerity, of the strangely [illegible] miscellaneous character of Carey's life at this time. On Sunday he was preacher for the rest of the week he kept school by day, and made shoes by night. The shed still stands over which he placed a rough sign-board painted with his own hands, and now in the library of the Regent's Park College—"Second-hand shoes bought and sold." This was in college. Here he taught himself Greek and Hebrew, with a little Dutch, and enough French for literary purposes. Here, too, the missionary idea fixed itself in his mind. He first gave formal expression to it at a meeting of preachers at Northampton, where a subject for discussion having been asked for, Carey rose with this thesis—"whether the command given to the Apostles, to teach all nations, was not obligatory on all succeeding ministers to the end of the world, seeing that the accompanying promise was of equal extent?" How the idea developed in his mind, and how it led to the formation of a Baptist Missionary Society, under whose auspices Carey and Thomas went out to Bengal, Dr. Smith tells at length. One striking characteristic of Carey's preliminary efforts was the comprehensive yet deliberate way in which he laid his plans. To him, too, the harvest field was no narrower a one than the world, and he scanned it in no dreamer's spirit, few though the labourers must be that could enter it. The ordinary hazards of the missionary life were in those days aggravated by the obstacles interposed by the East India Company, and it was only because Carey and his companions came to India in a Danish ship that they escaped the operations of the Act of Parliament which treated as guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour every subject of the king who came to the East Indies without a certificate from the Company. Calcutta would have been no home for the missionary at that time who intended to live as a missionary, and it was not until after a *mauvais quart d'heure* passed in the feverish swamps of the Sunderbands, and nearly seven years on indigo farms in the Dinajpoor district, where Carey formed his first Church in India, of Europeans and Eurasians, that the missionaries settled so near the capital as Serampore, the Danish settlement, in which of course the Companies' prohibitions had no operation. This was in 1800, and from that year he may be deemed to have entered upon his full missionary career. At Serampore Carey and his associates laid the foundation of an enterprise which in its secular aspect alone must be deemed astonishing. Recruited by a number of devoted young men whom the awakening of the missionary spirit in England had sent into the field, the pioneer of Bengal missions became a brotherhood at whose headquarters in the little Danish settlement, scholarship, technical industry, spiritual zeal, and administrative capacity, were for years after found in full activity. The brotherhood—for it was as such that they lived—started a school and a chapel; they set up a printing press; later on they made their own paper, astonishing people almost as much by that as at a later date by setting up the first steam-engine in India. They were men of business as well as men of spiritual power, and Serampore became in time a prosperous publishing concern, the fruits of whose prosperity, nevertheless, were gathered by the labourers not for their own benefit but for the help of the great cause in which they laboured. Converts were slow to respond to Carey's teaching. He preached seven years before he won even a single native, and then one came in the person of Krishna Pal, who subsequently did faithful work in Calcutta and Assam. Others came in one by one, and at the end of 1802, Carey was able to welcome the first Brahmin who, in all India, had embraced Christianity. In the tenth year of its existence the parent mission at Serampore had so spread that a new organization became necessary, and the more so, as Carey, whose presence in the country was against the law, had been appointed by the Government of India to the Professorship of Bengali in the Fort William College. Dr. Smith speaks of Carey's life at this time as presenting a sublime spectacle—"the Northamptonshire shoemaker training the governing class of India in Sanskrit, Bengali and Marathi all day, and translating the Ramagan and the Veda, and then, when the sun went down, returning to the society of 'the maimed, the halt, and the blind, and *many with the leprosy*,' to preach in several tongues the glad tidings of the Kingdom to the heathen of England as well as of India, and all with a loving tenderness and patient humility learned in the childlike school of Him who said 'Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?'" Carey's appointment at the Government College was well paid, but it added nothing to his personal means; the proceeds went to the work to which his life was given. And it was a growing work, needing each year more in personal service and in sacrifice. The staff of workers had grown to be thirty, besides seven Hindu evangelists, who were subsequently set apart for the work of the Ministry. For it was an essential part of Carey's scheme that the native converts should become a native self governing church. Surat, Nagpore, Lahore, Benares, and even Burmah and the more distant Spice Islands soon came within the circle of the Serampore mission. To his son

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND THE CAPE ROUTE.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

At a banquet given in honour of the Hon'ble J. Gordon Sprigg, the Treasurer of Cape Colony, Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins made a speech in which he emphasized the necessity of fortifying the Cape, and said he was convinced that in case of England being at war with any of the Great Powers her policy would be to blow up the Suez Canal and use the Cape route.

GENERAL KAULBARS.

SOFIA, OCT. 22.

General Kaulbars arrived here to-day from the Provinces.

FURTHER EARTHQUAKES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW YORK, OCT. 21.

Sharp shocks of earthquake were experienced to-day at Charleston and elsewhere, in North and South Carolina and Georgia.

MENACING ATTITUDE OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, OCT. 23.

The Egyptian Question continues to be the chief topic of the day in France. The French papers in dealing with the subject demand in a menacing manner that the British should evacuate Egypt, and are urging M. de Freycinet to press England in the matter.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, OCT. 23.

A Circular issued by the Bulgarian Government to the Powers notifies that the Grand Sobranje will meet at Tirnova on the 31st inst., and after verifying the elections will elect a Prince.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, OCT. 23.

Further shocks of earthquake took place at Charleston this morning, when several people were injured.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, Parnellite, has been elected for Londonderry City, in place of the Conservative member, Mr. C. E. Lewis, who was unseated.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

Sir Charles Turner comes out as trained lawyer on the Public Service Commission.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

Sir Frederick Roberts, accompanied by Sir Thomas Baker, sail for Burma from Calcutta on the 4th November.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

News has been received that on the 17th instant Captain Stevens, commanding Tammu, attacked and destroyed two strong stockades at Chanyone, Kubo Valley. Our casualities were Captain Briscoe slightly wounded in the forehead, one sepov 44th N. I. killed, three sepoys and one Manipuri wounded. The enemy lost eight men killed and many wounded.

On the same day Captain Stevens advanced to Maomao, where he found a strong stockade deserted after having been destroyed. The insurgents are demoralized and retiring. The villagers are submitting to British authority.

MANDALAY, OCT. 23.

A Shan Sawbwa gives the name of the following Sawbwas as being on the British side:—Nyoungyne, Mobyi, Levelon, Theebaw, Legya, Theinnee, Chaindoung, Tabet, Mokane, and Banyin. The last four are now in Mandalay, but very shortly two go north and two to the south to interview the other Sawbwas. It is said that till now the Shans have been very imperfectly informed of the wishes of our Government, and are quite willing to accept the status offered them.

The Limbin Prince is in the Shan States, and has a number of Sawbwas ready to support his claims.

RANGOON, OCT. 24.

The Government are actively engaged in negotiations with the Shan Chiefs to induce them to acknowledge our authority.

Mr. Pilcher leaves for Mandalay shortly with a strong escort as Commissioner to the Shan States.

Two fortified posts have already been established in the Shan Hills, and General Macpherson had arranged to establish several others.

Mr. Burgess, Commissioner of Mandalay, issued stringent order against discharging fire arms by day or night in the streets.

Boh Shoay has gone to Napeh, thirty-five miles west from Minbo, a strong position affording easy means of escape to the Yomadoung hills, which commands the road through the Aeug Pass into the Arrakan Country between Napeh and Minhla, which is mountainous and difficult. A strong force is being collected at Minbo, and it is expected that an immediate movement against Boh Shoay will take place.

General Elles left for Mandalay on Saturday night.

It is believed in military circles here that General Roberts is coming to Burma.

THE LATE SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* has been issued, containing the following notification:—

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death, on the 20th instant, of His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Commanding the Forces in Burma under the orders of the Government of India. Her Majesty's Government desired the Governor-General in Council to say that they share the regret felt by the Government of India at the public loss sustained by the death of this gallant and distinguished soldier. As a mark of respect the Governor-General directs the flag at Fort William to be lowered to half-mast during the whole of the 25th instant. Fifteen minute guns are to be fired from the ramparts on the same date.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Officers have been granted furlough:—Colonel Munro, Burma, Colonel Smith 8th B.I., Major Thompson, 2nd Sikhs, Major Birch, 6th B. I., and Captain Stewart, 4th Goorkhas, each for one year.

Surgeon-Major Raye has been granted a month's extension.

The following promotions are notified:—To be Colonels in the Army:—Lieut-Colonels Gellie, Trueman, and Jopp. To be Majors of the Bengal Staff Corps:—Captains Lloyd and Gouldsbury, To be Brigade Surgeons:—Surgeon-Majors Duncan and Tandy.

Jemadar Rameindhar Awasthi, 11th B.I., has been admitted to the Third Class order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in Burma.

Lieutenants W. Cowie and C. Dawson have been appointed probationers to the Staff Corps,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, OCT. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 23.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton.....	46,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	294,000	"
" " Surats	97,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.....	18,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....		3¼
The Manchester market has been firm.		
Exchange on India 60 days' sight		1 5⅞
3 " Consols for Account.....		101
3½ " Sterling Loan.....		100½
4½ " French Rentes.....		110½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....		70¼
4½ " "		74
Bar Silver.....		45½

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, OCT. 23.

10 p.m.	79·2

SUNDAY, OCT. 24.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	82·9
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	82·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes here at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

MR. SCOBLE, the coming Law Member of Council, is timed to arrive in Bombay on the 12th of November, when he is to be met by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert.

THE Calcutta Tramways Company have set an example which might well be followed in Bombay. It very often happens that the presence of a person is required in a distant part of the town, and he may not have any loose copper with him. To obviate any delay or disappointment he can now purchase a book of fifty tickets, which he may easily carry in his pocket.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from its London correspondent:—"The *Standard* says reports from the French Army and Navy authorities have been laid before M. de Freycinet, showing the advantage of a short sharp war with England to compel her withdrawal from Egypt. The argument is that England is so unprepared that the French fleet with one Army Corps would be sufficient to capture the British forces in Egypt. Turkey and Russia, it is said, already approve; while M. Herbette's mission to Berlin is intended to obtain Prince Bismarck's sanction. The *Standard* gives various details; and the story is believed here."

THE *Englishman* publishes the following telegram dated Rabat October 13, from a correspondent with the Afghan Boundary Commission:—"The Boundary Commission is timed to reach Kabul two days hence, on the 15th instant. The entire party, which is in good health, will encamp at Allahabad. The Amir Abdul Rahman is expected to arrive at the camp on the 17th inst. The Commission will probably halt for a week at Kabul before resuming its march to India."

AN important phase of the Crole case was, the *Pioneer* believes, to have been discussed by the Viceroy's Executive Council on Thursday.

A DISTINCT shock of earthquake was felt at Simla at a few minutes after five o'clock on Wednesday morning last, the 20th instant. The direction appeared to be from north to south.

THE local Governments, it will be remembered, are each to submit three names for the Viceroy to choose from for the appointment of one member of the Public Service Commission. It is stated at Darjeeling that two of the Bengal nominees are likely to be Mr. John Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, late President of the Salaries Commission, and Mr. R. H. Wilson, lately an Officiating Secretary to Government; the third name has not transpired. The necessary qualification is the possession of moderate liberal views.

MAJOR FLETCHER, R.A., Assistant Inspector General of Ordance and Magazines, Poona, has been appointed Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, in succession to Colonel McLeod, appointed Inspector-General, Madras.

ONE who served under Sir Herbert Macpherson at Allahabad, writes to a local paper:—"No doubt the prime test of a soldier's success is his achievements and capacity in the field. Yet considering how great a proportion of the life of an army is spent in cantonments, and how few comparatively can be said to command a Division through their term of office successfully, we cannot afford to lose sight of this merit in our late General. One General is a drill machine, another a tailor, another a fidget, and so on. The ways of losing grasp of essentials are innumerable. Sir Herbert Macpherson's aims and tastes were all of a practical character. What he looked to was the health of the troops first of all, and then such matters as better clothing for the men and better food for the animals. He did not thrust his views on these points down the throats of others, but looked after them himself in his own unostentatious, practical way. In the hottest of the hot weather he would leave the station for days with no camp to speak of, in search for his desired sanatarium in the Rewah hills, or to look over a promising grass range. Discipline was maintained without friction, for no one under his command found himself needlessly interfered with, either in work or play; and with his personal kindliness and geniality to all it was no wonder that he was popular. He could afford to be, for he was sure of being respected. It was never my fortune to have an opportunity of judging of Sir Herbert Macpherson's qualities as a leader in the field, but he certainly had the faculty of inspiring confidence. Putting aside his reputation, his face told you that he was one of those who would be the first to go forward and the last to go back."

THE late Sir Herbert Macpherson was wounded under tragic circumstances on one occasion. He was out shooting with a brother officer near Aden, and night setting in they obtained shelter from the chief of a Somali village. Sir Herbert had a presentiment of evil, and strange enough his companion was in low spirits. They had retired when there was a rush, and before the late General could leap from his bed, an Arab had slashed at and disembowelled his sleeping friend. Sir Herbert threw himself on the murderer, and was engaged in a desperate struggle with him when assistance arrived. He was, however, very severely wounded. The Arab was subsequently publicly executed at Aden.

ALTHOUGH the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army has been in existence for one hundred and one years, and has been usually held by veterans, the mortality among the incumbents of the office have been remarkably few in number. The first Chief who, as such, died was, it is believed Lieutenant-General Sir A. Campbell, who died in 1824. The next was Lieutenant-General Sir S. Ford Whittingham, K.C.B.; and now, five-and forty years afterwards, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Macpherson has similarly vacated the command. Sir Ford Whittingham was appointed lieutenant in the Life Guards in 1803. In 1809 he became Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Duke of Wellington; and in 1810 (after seven years' service), he was promoted to major. He saw much active service in Spain; was severely wounded at Talavera; commanded the Spanish cavalry at Barossa; and in 1812, with the local rank of Major-General, he served with distinction in command of a division of infantry, opposed to Marshal Suchet. Returning to England in 1814 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, received the C. B., and was knighted. He had then put in only eleven years of service. In 1819 he was appointed Governor of Dominica, and in 1822 he became Quartermaster-General in India. He served with distinction at the siege of Bhurtpoor, and subsequently received the K.C.B. In 1835 he returned to England, and was appointed to the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. In 1840 he was transferred to Madras. He reached Madras and assumed the command of the local Army on the 1st August 1840, and died on the 19th January following, aged about fifty-four.

WE regret to learn that the Governor-General of Goa has lost his wife. She died on the 21st inst., from the effects of fever. Her sudden and unexpected death has cast a gloom on society, and has had such a depressing effect on H. E. the Governor that he has telegraphed to Lisbon for permission to retire from India.

FROM the beginning of the new year the *Indian Engineer*, which has hitherto been the sole representative of this branch of journalism, will have a formidable competitor in *Indian Engineering*. The new journal, which is intended to be a weekly record of mechanical science and practice, will be under the editorship of Mr. P. Doyle, C.E., who, as we announced the other day, has severed his connection with the *Indian Engineer*, and to whose exertions the success of that paper is mainly due. The new venture will start under very favourable auspices, its staff of contributors including some of the most experienced engineers in India. From the prospectus we gather that illustrations will form one of its most interesting features, while its range of contents will embrace topics pertaining to public works, railways, mines, and the various industries of the country. It will also contain a register of inventions, which will include the patent lists issued by the Government of India, and occasional abstracts from British and foreign specifications. The new journal will also have the advantage of appearing weekly, and it is stated that its guaranteed circulation will be larger than that of any similar journal now published in India or the Far East.

NEWS from Nepal states that Kaku Maharani, widow of the notorious Nana Sahib, Raja of Bithur, died at Khatmandu on the 2nd instant, aged forty-five years.

MR. G. H. D. WALKER, at present on leave, will in all probability officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, on the departure of Mr. A. B. Sampson on special leave. Mr. Walker, it will be remembered, held the appointment on a previous occasion during Mr. Sampson's absence on furlough. It is not unlikely that Mr. Sampson may retire from the service on the expiration of his present leave.

THE payment of revenue in Bengal by means of postal money orders is to be partially brought into operation. As an experiment it is first to be tried in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Midnapur, Hooghli, Howrah, Dacca, Faridpur, Bakerganj, and Maimansingh. The rules will come into force on the 1st proximo.

A STRANGE fatality is reported from South Sylhet. A valuable horse belonging to Dr. Nicolson, the medical officer attached to the South Sylhet Tea Company, was killed in its stable last week by lightning. The syce working alongside was stunned for the moment. Shortly afterwards a large tree fell on the building, demolishing it, just as some other horses had been led out. Several Europeans narrowly escaped being crushed by the falling tree.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BAKER, the oldest officer of the Madras Army, died at Pinner, on the 28th ultimo, in his ninety-eighth year. Mr. Baker entered the service in the year 1805, and retired under medical certificate on Sept. 3, 1818. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the Committee on the Madras Military Fund in London. Colonel A. Crawfurd, whose first commission dates from the year 1808, is now the oldest surviving member of the Madras Service.

A YOUNG Buddhist priest, a pupil of a great teacher of Japan, has arrived at Galle, to study Pali and Buddhist literature, and, if he succeds, will open the way to the northern Buddhists to acquire a knowledge of the southern system, which is generally pronounced to be more correct. This is the first time that a Buddhist priest from Japan has arrived in Ceylon to study "southern Buddhism."

THE *Spectator* has come to the doleful conclusion that Europe is distinctly receding in public morality. In every country except France, it says, a party of assassination is threatening statesmen, making repression harder, and rendering advance next to impossible. In Bulgaria, Prince Alexander was twice attacked, the second assault being an attempt to wreck his train. In Roumania, the Opposition have just shot at the Premier, M. Bratiano. In our own country, Mr. Chamberlain is to be accompanied on his travels by a skilled inspector of police. In all three places, those who would profit by assassination look on placidly, while in Bulgaria the Administration is publicly forbidden by a Great Power to try its kidnappers. Europe is descending to the level of Asia, where the assassin is considered a weapon like any other; or is, indeed, sinking below it, for there a little fair-play is allowed, and a king may hang his assailant if he can. If there is any truth in history, the sovereigns and statesmen will have terrible reason before long to regret the impunity which they are helping to ensure to criminals. It is not in their interest that the Decalogue will be abolished.

THE official report on the prospects of the rice crop in Lower Burma for September 1886 is as follows:—

The estimated increase in the area actually under paddy is 106,629 acres over the area of 1885-86, or 3·3 per cent. The increase is shared by all ten districts, except Shwegyin, where there is a slight decrease owing mainly to the disturbed state of district. Rainfall and weather have been seasonable, but more rain is wanted in Prome. Crop prospects are everywhere favourable, but no estimate of outturn can be formed until effect of October rains on the crops has been ascertained.

H. H. THE MYNGOON PRINCE, "Eldest Prince of Burma," writes as follows to the *Madras Mail* from Pondicherry:—

In the recent debate in Parliament on Burma affairs, some of the honorable members enquired "why the Government of Burma was not made over to a native prince?" The Secretary of State for India answered that "Lord Dufferin proceeded to Mandalay with that view, and although there were seventy or eighty branches of the Royal descendants, yet not one was found fit and capable to govern the country, and hence annexation was declared." As Burma has now been proclaimed a part of Her Majesty's dominions, and the British Government may govern it itself, or do what it likes with it, I have nothing to grumble about, that, but to bring me under the category of the illegitimate and unfit princes and descendants of whom there are so many, is rather injurious to me, my position, and my cause. I am the eldest, the legitimate, and the rightful prince, which the accompanying book will plainly show and prove, and I have done nothing whatever to give offence to the British Government, except escaping from its captivity, and taking protection under the French Government, which step was taken by me only to secure my personal freedom; and I have frequently, while residing in French territory, corresponded with the British Government, towards whom I have personally cherished only a friendly feeling.

IT is believed that the remains of an ancient fortress have been discovered on a rocky islet to the southward of the entrance to the Beypore river. The island contains two mounds, a northern and southern one, and the Port Officer was asked to make certain excavations round the base of the former. He has reported as follows:—

There is now no question of doubt but that the masonry was the commencement of foundations for a very formidable fortress for the protection of the entrance to Beypore river. The walls being the strongest on the west and north-west and north angles, where the foundations were 13 feet across, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, commencing on coarse sand and shelly bottom. The portion comprised between the south-west angle of the mound round by east to the north angle is of cut laterite stone, built in chunam, and from the north angle to the south-east angle round by east, the foundations are cuttings and levellings on the upper surface of the laterite rock, with small portions of concrete and masonry levellings in places. From the fact of the foundation having been commenced on sandy soil, together with the fact that, when excavations were being made into the base of the north mound, a considerable quantity of red soil was found, has led me to the opinion that the mounds on the islet are not natural, but artificially made from soil carried to the islet from the mainland.

A small tomb has been found on the top of the mound, of comparative late date, but without a tablet or inscription on it. The Collector of Malabar has reported to Government that, about two miles up the Beypore river, at the point where the railway is to cross it, is the ruin of a large unfinished fort, built by Tippu in 1788, in pursuance of his project to demolish Calicut, and force the inhabitants to build around the said fort a new city to be called Farokhabad. The place is still called Farokh. From the fact that the masonry work discovered appears to be the foundation of a formidable fortress, the Collector surmises that the fortress formed part of the Farokhabad project, and was designed to protect the embryo city, and the shipping in the river. The Farokhabad scheme was knocked on the head in 1790, when 1,500 of Tippu's troops surrendered the unfinished fort at Farokh to Colonel Hartley, leaving the citizens to flock back to Calicut. It is, of course, the Collector admits, possible that the masonry has quite a different origin to that which he has assigned to it, and that it may be the work of the Portuguese. Further excavation may bring to light coins, or other relics, which will settle the question. The tomb alluded to is, the Collector is told, that of a child of one of the railway officials; but the Collector has no information as to the circumstances which led to the selection of the spot as the child's burying place. The papers have been communicated to the Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India for such action as may seem to him expedient.

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY SURGEON E. R. C. BUTLER, of the Army Veterinary Department, has been appointed to officiate as Veterinary Instructor, Burma, *vice* Veterinary Surgeon R. F. Frost, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

LIEUTENANT S. WILLCOCK, 2nd Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed ntelligence Officer at Tanugdwingyi.

LIEUTENANT C. POOLE, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Yemethen.

THE appointment of interpreter in British regiments will be abolished on the 1st April 1887, except for newly arrived corps in India, which will be allowed an interpreter for one year.

CHERAT sanitarium will be vacated by British troops on the 31st instant. The detachment of the Royal Irish Fusiliers march for Nowshera on the 25th instant; the Wilts detachment on the 26th instant, and the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps on the 31st instant. The Sappers and Miners remain there for the present. The winter garrison will consist of a strong detachment of the 15th Sikhs. Lieutenant F. Murray, 21st Punjab Infantry, has been ordered to join the 10th Bengal Infantry at Nowgong. Lieutenant H. M. Menzies, Wilts Regiment, has been granted district leave from the 18th to the 27th instant.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE following important changes in the forfeiture of pay in the Native Army has been published:—

Any person subject to the Indian Articles of War in receipt of public pay will forfeit his pay.

(*a*) For any day of absence on desertion or without leave above five days, except as provided in clause (*b*).

The expression "absence on desertion" is to be held to mean unauthorised absence which under the provisions of the 162nd Section of the Indian Articles of War, has been investigated by a Court of Inquiry, whose declaration has been duly recorded in the regimental books.

In case of such absence for a period not exceeding five days, the forfeiture may be either enforced or not at the discretion of the commanding officer, unless such person shall have been convicted of the offence by court-martial, in which case he will forfeit his pay absolutely for the day or days of such absence.

(*b*) For the period of absence in excess of his leave, unless an extension of leave be granted to cover the entire period of absence, in which case no forfeiture will be incurred.

(*c*) For every day of imprisonment either under sentence for an offence awarded by a Civil Court or Court-martial, or by his commanding officer, or by the commanding officer of one of her Majesty's ships, or under detention under charge for an offence of which he is afterwards convicted by a Civil Court or Court-martial, or under detention on the charge for absence without leave for which he is afterwards awarded imprisonment by his commanding officer.

(*d*) For every day on which he is in hospital on account of sickness certified by the proper medical officer attending on him at the hospital to have been caused by an offence under the Indian Articles of war committed by him.

Any person subject to the Indian Articles of War will be regarded as absent or imprisoned under detention for one day within the meaning of the preceding.

(*a*) When he has been absent without leave or in confinement under detention for six consecutive hours whether wholly in one day, or partly in one day and partly in another.

(*b*) When, owing to his absence without leave or confinement under detention he has been prevented from fulfilling some military duty which was thereby thrown on some other person.

If any person subject to the Indian Articles of War has been absent, or in confinement under detention for one day as above the fine, and remains absent or in confinment for an additional day for every period of six hours, provided such period of six hours is in excess of those reckoned as part of the previous day's absence or confinement, and provided the number of days during which such person can be regarded as absent in no case exceeds the number of days during the whole or a portion of which days he has been absent.

A person subject to the Indian articles of war will be regarded as being imprisoned under sentence, with the exception of the day on which the imprisonment commences. Such day will be regarded as a day of imprisonment under detention.

A person subject to the Indian Articles of War shall not receive pay on the day of his release from prison, nor shall such a person reduced for an offence, if previously in confinement, receive pay on the day of his reduction.

A person subject to the Indian Articles of War, whether previously in arrest or not, degraded, or disrated, or reduced when not previously in arrest or confinement, will receive only the lower rate of pay and allowances for the day on which he is degraded, disrated or reduced.

A person subject to the Indian Articles of War, acquitted or illegally convicted of a charge, will, on rejoining for duty, be settled with for full pay from the date on which he was first placed in confinement.

A person subject to the Indian Articles of War, released without trial, will be similarly settled with for full pay unless in the case of absence on desertion, his trial shall have been dispended with, in which case he will suffer such forfeiture of pay, as the competent military authority may direct.

BARTON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Watson's letter in your to-day's issue, I am instructed by the directors of the company to send you the following, being a copy of a statement at the foot of the stock books for 1884, signed by Mr. Watson and one of the guarantors.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 23. F. COOK, Manager.

"We hereby certify that we have personally and carefully gone through the stock of goods contained in our Church Gate Street and Kalbadevie establishments and also through the goods stored in the godown at Church Lane, Fort, the valuation of which has been made as invoiced, plus 20 per cent. for charges.

(Sd.) J. W. WATSON, Manager
(,,) ROBERT CONCESSIO."

MEDICAL AID TO WOMEN IN INDIA.

A LARGE and influential meeting was held on the 16th instant, in the Municipal Hall, Surat, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the association for the supply of female medical aid and instruction to the the women of India, Mr. W. B. Mulock presided.

Mr. Mulock in opening the proceedings, said:—"I need say but little in introducing to your notice the association to supply medical aid to women and to promote which this meeting has been convened. It has now been for some time before the public, and you have doubtless heard and read a good deal about it lately. Large meetings have been held in London, and it must have been peculiarly gratifying to you, gentlemen, to have noticed how English ladies and gentlemen who have never visited your country, and never been acquainted with a lady of this country, contributed handsomely to promote this institution solely intended for the welfare of native ladies. Other meetings have been held in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Godra, Dhulia, and large donations have been given, until the fund has now swelled to the sum of nearly a lakn and a half. I feel assured that Surat will not be found behindhand in furthering this good cause. Regarding the organization of the association, we know that her Majesty the Queen-Empress is the supreme patron, the Viceroy Lord Dufferin is the patron in India, and Ladies Dufferin and Reay are the vice-patronesses. Under such patronage and direction success is assured, and we have the best guarantee as to the manner in which the association will be worked and the funds employed. The donors of Rs. 5,000 or upward, become, as you know, life councillors; donors of Rs. 500, or upward, become life. members, while ordinary members are those paying a donation of Rs. 10 and an annual subscription of Rs. 5. The objects of the association are threefold:—(1) Medical tuition or teaching and training in India of women as doctors, nurses, and midwives. (2) Medical relief by establishing dispensaries and hospitals for women and children under female supervision. (3) The supply of trained female nurses and midwives. From a letter lately received from Mr. Phipson, the honorary secretary in Bombay, it appears that if Rs. 2,000 are collected in Surat, we can have a local branch, and it will be under local management. This, I have no doubt, will please all those gentlemen who are advocates of local self-government. Towards a local branch some handsome sums have been already contributed. I may mention the donations of: Raja of Dharampore, Rs. 500; Raja of Bansda, Rs. 300; Navab of Sachin, Rs. 300; Mir Zulficar Ali, Rs. 150; Bari Begum, Rs. 200. Mr. Rajaram Govindram offered Rs. 20,000 for the building of a dispensary for the association, but we were unable to accept his splendid offer, as no lady-graduate was yet available for the institution. I have much pleasure in bringing to notice the worthy efforts of Mrs. Kalabhai, who has collected between Rs. 700 and Rs. 800 for the fund. On her subscription list I saw the names of some gentlemen now present, and I trust they will not think the sum they formerly subscribed any bar to enhancing their donations. I have somewhere read a pretty Eastern saying that when one man helped another, God smiled, but when a poor man helped another, God not only smiled but laughed outright, and clapped his hands with joy. I now hope, gentlemen, that you will all forthwith write down figures opposite your names which will cause that merriment in Heaven to which I have alluded."

Mr. Hammick then moved the following resolution:—"That a local branch of Lady Reay's Bombay Association for the supply of female medical aid and instruction to the women of India be established in Surat, and that the following gentlemen should form a committee for the same:—S. Hammick, Esq., president, Mir Gulam Baba Khan Bahadur, Mir Zulficar Ali Khan, Fazullabhai Hyderali Cassumji, Esq., Sheth Dwarkadas Lullubhai, Esq., Mody Edulji Cursetji, Esq., Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khushaldas; Rao Bahadur Mukundrai Munirai, Dr. Dossabhai Pestanji, and Sheth Ishwardas Jagjivandas Store, Esq., members, Kalabhai Lallubhai, Esq., honorary secretary. This was seconded by Sirdar G. D. Panse and carried by acclamation.

Lists of subscription were then circulated.

Mr. Edulji Cursetji Mody then proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Mulock and Hammick for interesting themselves in a matter of so great benefit to the community of Surat which was carried with great acclamation.

Mr. Ishwardas Jagjivandas Store proposed thanks to Mrs. Hammick for gracing the meeting with her presence, which was received with renewed cheers.

The meeting then terminated.

NATIVE PUPLICATIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A REVIEW and analysis of the publications registered in the Bombay Presidency during 1885, by Mr. G. M. Sathe, acting Registrar, has been issued from the Secretariat: Mr. Sathe writes:—

In the year under report there has been more or less increase in the number of books printed in every spoken and classical language of this presidency, excepting Portuguese, Kanarese, Marvadi, Afghani, and Arabic, and thus the course of annual increase in the number of publications has been fairly kept on. A retrospect of the progress of the literature of a country during a certain period is a fair index of the state of that country during that period, whether social, religious, moral or political, and one would naturally turn his attention to table No. 50 given at the end of this review to see how the Bombay Presidency fared in 1885. Looking to the last column of this statement one sees that except Miscellaneous books the largest number of publications was under the head of Poetry and the smallest under Voyages and Travels. A natural inference to be drawn from these facts seems to be that the people did not much move about but led a sedentary life in contemplation and imagination. The small number registered under Arts points to the backwardness of arts and industries and the necessity of encouraging technical education. In Politics also the number of books was small, showing that the subject has not received the serious attention of the public and that therefore they have yet to learn much for qualifying themselves for the safe administration of their country. Mathematical and mechanical science is a subject which does not much find favour with them. Many such thoughts suggest themselves to one's mind and set him a-thinking about the real explanation of this state of things. Though so much is said about the so-called widespread of education, yet it is plain that education has not reached the large masses of agriculturists and artisans that maintain themselves by manual work, and that even those classes that appreciate high education do not contain among them men competent to write on scientific and practical subjects. Going over the Quarterly Catalogues one finds that not more than a dozen and a half out of more than 900 books published in Marathi and Gujarati during the year under report have been written by graduates. Most of the contributions to vernacular literature appear to have been made by writers who have few pretensions to high education and who are often low-paid vernacular school-masters and clerks taking to book-making only as a means to supplement their meagre earnings by producing small tracts or compilations on minor subjects. Perhaps graduates are unable to write in their mother-tongues, most of their education having been in English. But in English too they have not written much. Perhaps then on account of their being mostly employed in Government service they get no time to spare for the furtherance of the cause of literature; otherwise, with such a large number of Bachelors and Masters of Art, Licentiates of Medicine and Engineering and so many teachers in high schools and colleges vernacular literature ought to be very rich. It may be argued that the vernacular reading public being very limited there are no temptations for writers to write in those languages. This is true to a certain extent, but it must be remembered that the reading public must be created and that books must be written before they could be read. So long as graduates do not take to writing either voluntarily or as a necessary condition imposed upon them by the University for admission to its honors vernacular literature has no chance of improvement. This literature depending as it does at present, on half educated and narrow-minded persons must be often rabid, trashy and scarcely worth the name. The burning social questions of female education, infant marriages and perpetual widowhood and others which have been fervently written on in the newspapers and discussed in public meetings have not been treated in the form of books or pamphlets in vernacular by educated men. The anti-reform party is strong in number and tries its utmost to put down or decry the reform party by writing against them often in coarse and strong language and to this is due the large number of *Prahasans* or Farces, such as the *Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prahasan*, the *Garhit Stri Shikshan Prahasan*, the *Punarvivaya dukkh darshan Prahasan*, the *Fyashanebal waif*, the *Mor el el B. Prahasan*, &c. In such dramatic productions obscure writers have effectively shown to the orthodox party the evil consequences of the reforms so eagerly sought for by the younger generation, though it may be observed that in doing this some of them have been caught in the clutches of the law. The quantity of books registered during the year under notice is large, but their quality is not encouraging. The new feature of the year is the publication of a few Hebrew books. Of the total number of publications of the year under review nearly 65 per cent., viz., 1,308, books were printed at Bombay in 68 presses; of the remaining books 360 were printed in Gujarat at 21 presses, 308 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 29 presses, and 47 in Sind at 8 presses.

The number of works registered for copy-right during the year under report was 305, of which 245 were private and 60 Government publications.

In conclusion, it may be observed that the general tone of the registered publications was unobjectionable, both morally and politically. There were, however, a few exceptions such as the works in Marathi entitled the Golden Night (Maujechi Ratra) and Abhinava Taruni Vidya Prabasan. The publisher of the latter publication was convicted and fined by a Criminal Court for publishing an obscene work.

REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following Resolution of Government is dated the 21st inst:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council having carefully considered the mode of publication of revised survey rates, and the means of acquainting those affected by the revision of the time at which the operations are conducted, is pleased to direct that in the case of future revisions, the Superintendent of Survey shall as soon as he has worked out his revision of groups and rates forward to the Collector a notification in the vernacular of the district, given the names of the villages coming under revision according to the groups or assessment circles in which it is proposed to arrange them, and showing against each village the existing and proposed maximum rates, i. e., the cash rates applied to what is technically termed 16-anna soil, upon which the assessments of all lands in the village are graduated according to their relative values. It shall be the duty of the Collector to cause this notification to be published without delay by arranging to have one copy posted up in the cha di or other conspicuous place in each village effected by the settlement.

2. The notification should state that for a period of two months from the date of publication thereof, the Collector will be prepared to receive objections, made by the village community and presented in writing by the revenue patil, as their representative, to the proposed grouping of villages and maximum rates. Any objections so received shall be forwarded by the Collector to Government through the Survey and Divisional Commissioners, with such remarks by each officer as may appear necessary, and they will be taken into consideration by Government before final sanction is accorded to the proposals.

3. If any information is required as to the areas of fields under the revision survey, and the particulars of such areas, the revenue patil or the occupant can obtain it from the survey paper known as "Pahani Sud" or "Inspection List," which should at this stage be in the hands of the village officers. The Collectors will issue strict orders through the Mamlatdars that any information sought for from this form should be supplied without delay.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is desirous that the occupants of land should be given the fullest opportunities, while classing operations are in progress, of representing improvements and other circumstances which they consider should be taken into account in fixing the values of their fields. A formal notification should in future be issued by the Superintendent of Survey, and published in each village, not less than three months before the operations are commenced, warning those concerned that they should bring to the notice of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey in charge of the party of classers, whilst the classing process is going on, any special circumstances bearing on the value of their lands and, failing due consideration from that officer, should appeal to the Superintendent of Survey. The Commissioner of Survey is requested to see that all such representations are fully heard and carefully disposed of.

5. By the same notification, moreover, the village communities should be advised to bring to the notice of the Survey officers through their patil or punchayat any facts which, in their opinion, entitle their village to special consideration in fixing the standard of the new rates. The Survey Commissioner is requested to draw up a form of this notification, and also of that contemplated in paragraph 1 above, and to submit them for the approval of Government.

6. Nothing in the above instructions shall be held to interefere with the right which the occupants of land already enjoy of appealing against their assessments after the rates have been finally sanctioned, and assessments formally announced.

7. These orders shall not for the present be applicable to Sind, and shall be applicable to all operations in the Presidency Proper from the 1st of February 1887.

SIR M E. GRANT-DUFF ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS.

SIR M. E. GRANT-DUFF has written a minute reviewing the administration of Madras during the term of his governorship. The following are his introductory remarks:—

"Do not hope that there will ever be a republic of Plato. Let it suffice thee to improve things a little, and do not consider this result as a success of but moderate

and found them to be 19ft. 2in. between the tips. It is perfectly reasonable to assume, with the captorst that this albatross, when taken and labelled by the people of the American ship Columbus, was four or five years old, and the story, therefore, conclusively proves that the natural life of these birds is at least fifty years, though how much longer they may go on living after that period is attained has yet to be determined. For thirty-eight years this bird had been flying about with a brass pocket-compass case dangling at its throat! A writer once calculated the distance traversed by a little pilot-fish that accompanied the vessel he was in. It joined the ship off the Cape de Verd Islands, and it followed her right away round Cape Horn to as far as Callao; the whole distance accomplished having been about 14,000 miles, the time 122 days, showing a daily average of 115 miles. But what should be thought of the leagues covered by that winged postman of the old Yankee ship Columbus in a flight extending over a period of thirty-eight years?

It is somewhat strange that Cornelius Vanderdecken, the well-known if not popular commander of the Flying Dutchman, should never have considered it worth while to utilize the sea-bird as a messenger carrier to his wife and children in old Amsterdam. It is a part and parcel of his unhappy destiny that he should never be able to persuade sailors to carry a letter home for him, Jack very well knowing that, airy as may be one of these phantom missives, it has weight enough of fatality in it to sink his ship. It was an old custom among seamen on catching an albatross to secure a bundle of letters for wives and sweethearts under his wing and despatch him with a loud hurrah. Not impossibly his usefulness in this direction may have suggested that his presence signified good luck. "At length did cross an albatross. Through the fog it came, as if it had been a Christian soul. We hailed it in God's name." So sings the Ancient Mariner, with this result: "And a good south wind sprung up behind. The albatross did follow." The famous old buccaneering skipper Shelvocke writes in his voyages, "We had not the sight of one fish of any kind since we were come to the south-west of the Straits of Le Maire, nor one sea-bird, except a disconsolate black albatross who accompanied us several days, hovering about us as if he had lost himself, until Sam Huntley, my second officer, observed in one of his melancholy fits that the bird was always hovering near us, and imagined from its colour that it might be an ill-omen, and, being encouraged in his impression by the continued season of contrary weather which had opposed us ever since we had got into these seas, he after some fruitless attempts shot the albatross." Who will question that in those olden times of marine superstitions the mariners of Shelvocke attributed the failure of their expedition to the shooting of that disconsolate fowl? But these birds do not appear to have inspired maritime fancy to any marked degree. The belief of old sailors that if an albatross be slaughtered, it at once becomes necessary to keep one's "weather eye lifting" for squalls, but that no harm follows if the bird be caught with a piece of fat pork, and is allowed to die a "natural" death on deck, about sums up the traditionary apprehensions in respect of the bird. Yet this meagreness of forecastle imagination is strange, for assuredly the albatross is the pinioned monarch of the deep, the majestic and beautiful eagle of the liquid, foam-capped crags and steeps of the ocean, and will for days so haunt the wakes of ships as to impart just that element of the familiar into the wild and desolate freedom of its life under the cold grey skies and snowswept billows of its dominion which especially fertilises the fancy of the mariner, who needs something of the prosaic to hold on by just in the same way that he swings by a rope high aloft in the middle air. Nevertheless it is true that there are scores of comparatively insignificant sea and land birds whose feathers are supposed to cover larger powers for good or evil than even the spacious-winged albatross has been accredited with.

The common house-sparrow: here surely is a strange little fowl of the air to parallel, nay to surpass the wizard powers of the shricking monarch of the Horn and the Southern Ocean, and yet it is gravely asserted that should sparrows be blown away to sea and alight upon a ship they are not to be taken or even chased, for in proportion as the birds are molested must sail be shortened to provide against the storm that will certainly come. In the interests of humanity nothing could be better than such superstitions. The harmless and beautiful gull, whose lovely sweepings and curvings through the air, whose exquisite self-balancing capacity in the teeth of a living gale, whose bright eyes, soft, shrewd voices, and webbed-feet folded in bosoms of ermine, it is impossible to sufficiently admire though there be unhappily no lack of sea-side Nathaniel Winkles, who regards this pretty creature as a mark set up by Nature for cockneys to shoot at, has a commercial virtue that sets it high in the long shoreman's catalogue of things to be approved; for when this bird appears in great numbers then is its presence accepted as an infallible sign of the neighbourhood of herring shoals. Herman Melville has somewhere said that in his time it was reckoned a bad omen for ravens to perch on the mast of a ship, at the Cape of Good Hope. We know that the raven himself was hoarse that croaked the fatal entrance of Duncan, and there is no reason, no forecastle reason at least, why the Storm-Fiend should not have ravens harnessed to his chariot after the manner of the doves of Venus, though why these *avant-coureurs* should be peculiarly obnoxious to mariners at or off the Cape of Good Hope is not certainly known. It was an old superstition that the rotten timbers of foundered ships generated birds. "When," says a very Early English naturalist, "this old wrack of ships falls in the sea, it is rotted and corrupted by the sea, and from this decay breeds birds, hanging by the beaks to the wood; and when they are all covered with plumage and are large and fat, then they fall into the sea; and then God, in his grace, restores them to their natural life." It will thus be seen how intimate is the association between sailors and birds, particularly the kind of bird produced by rotten and sunken timber, and styled by the above very Early English naturalist "crabans," or "cravans," though "barnacles," perhaps, is the term to best fit this prodigy. Even a dead bird may prove a soothsayer, according to Jack, for, says he, if a kingfisher be suspended to the mast by its beak it will swing its breast in the direction of a coming wind. Easier even than whistling for a breeze, and as a weathercock worth the lordliest and more flashing of ecclesiastical vanes, which will only tell how the wind is actually blowing. This is a vulgar error in Sir Thomas Browne's list, but not exploded by that eloquent worthy. Nay, he rather explains it by remarking "that a kingfisher hanged by the bill showeth what quarter the wind is by an occult and secret property converting the breast to that part of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow. This is a received opinion, and very strange, introducing *natural weather cocks* and extending magnetical *positions as far as animal natures*—a *conceit* supported chiefly by present practice, yet not made out by reason nor experience." But neither reason not experience is desirable in superstition—that is to say if superstitution is to flourish. It was long believed that gulls were never to be seen bleeding, and that the shooting stars were the half-digested food of these birds. Why fancy should ever trouble itself with the blood of gulls is not clear; as to shooting stars it was reasonable that the method by which they were engendered should be accurately stated and settled once for all. Some of the superstitions in connection with birds and their influence over things maritime are very curious and romantic. Anciently, swallows were deemed unlucky at sea, and we read that Cleopatra abandoned a voyage on observing a swallow at the masthead of the ship. "Swallows have built in Cleopatra's sails their nests; the augurers say they know not, they cannot tell, look grimly, and dare not speak their knowledge." On the other hand, it, was agreed that if a kite perched on a mast the omen was a favourable one. A crow alighting on a ship is accepted by the Chinese as a sure sign os prosperous gales, and they feed the bird with crumbs of bread by way of coaxing it to remain. The magpie is another evil bird. A sailor said to Sir Walter Scott, "All the world agrees that one magpie bodes ill-luck, two are not bad, but three are the very devil itself. I never saw three magpies but twice, and once I nearly lost my vessel, and afterwards I fell off my horse and was hurt." It is said that fishermen in the English Channel attribute the east wind to the flight of curlew on dark nights, It is possible that such a superstition may exist, nor could a far wilder fancy be held ill-founded by one who, in midnight darkness upon the sea-shore, has heard the dismal wailings and cryings of invisible birds speeding through the blackness in detachments, and making their weird noises sound as though they were uttered by one set of fowl wheeling round and round again. But, spite of Coleridge's marvellous poem, the stately albatross, taking all the sea birds round, stands lowest in the catalogue of the feathered tribe, accredited with special ugliness in good or bad directions. The little Mother Carey's chicken, the stormy petrel the tiny swallow of the deep, is distinctly ahead of the huge creature with its span of 13ft., and a score of superstitions crowd about it, such as its power of evoking storms, its being the soul of a dead sailor, and so forth. The albatross is beaten out of the field, too, by the common seagull, whose familiar presence is no doubt the cause of its rich legendary and traditional endowment. But for all that the albatross remains the sovereign of the seas, and unless the average duration of its life is already positively known, the discovery recently made of the bird with the compass at its neck having been alive so long ago as 1848, will be received with interest by all admirers of the lovely and noble creature.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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ALPINE ACCIDENTS IN 1886.

THE late Alpine season will be chiefly remembered for its accidents. Not even excepting that fatal year 1882, when ten lives were lost, has there been of recent years such mortality among climbers. Twelve lives have been lost, as against eight last year, and four the year before. The season had barely opened when the Marquis Alfred de Pallavicini and M. Crommelin, secretary of the Dutch Legation at Vienna, with two Tyrolese guides, while engaged in the ascent of the Gross-Glockner, ventured unawares upon a snow cornice, which gave way beneath their weight and precipitated them on to the Pasterze Glacier below.

In the case of M. Crommelin and the two guides, death must have been instantaneous; but the fact of the discovery of the body of the Marquis de Pallavicini at a considerable distance from the others has given rise to a dreadful suggestion that he was not actually killed by the fall, and perished subsequently from loss of blood and exhaustion. This accident is precisely similar in its origin to that in which Messrs. Lewis and Patterson and the three bothers Knubel were killed on the Lyskamm in 1877; this being the only other occasion upon which lives have been lost through the breaking of a cornice.

A few days later Mdlle. von Souklar perished by falling over a precipice in the neighbourhood of the Glockner; and there have been two more fatal accidents this season in the Austrian Alps—Dr. Migotti, a Czernowitz professor, being killed on the Mandron Glacier, Tyrol, and a Mr. Mather on the Sontein Mountain, near Gmunden. In each case a slip brought about the fatal result.

Meanwhile a young Englishman, named Puckle, climbing alone with a friend on the Cornettes de Bise, experienced a fall from the results of which he died while being brought down. These accidents, however, excited but a passing interest beside that of the catastrophe on the Matterhorn. In this case the circumstances are so peculiar as to place it outside the ordinary run of Alpine accidents. A Mr. Borckhardt and a Mr. Davies, inexperienced climbers, accompanied by two Zermatt guides of no repute, started from the lower hut about three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, August 17, to ascend the Matterhorn, and reached the summit about nine. A snow-storm came on suddenly soon after, and so impeded their movements that they took from ten in the morning to seven in the evening to descend a distance which is ordinarily done in two hours or less. They were benighted high up on the mountain, and remained in an exposed position until afternoon on Wednesday, when the weather improved. By this time they were all suffering from the exposure, Mr. Borckhardt especially; and, as he seemed scarcely able to walk, Mr. Davies and the guides dertermined to leave him while they started off down the mountain to hurry forward a party coming up to their assistance, whose shouts they heard. Unfortunately the party was further off than they supposed. In fact it did not reach Mr. Borckhardt till some hours later, and by that time he was dead.

The abandonment of Mr. Borckhardt by his companions has given rise to much comment, some holding that it was not justified and some that it was. Mr. H. S. King, M.P., the chief member of the rescue party, is distinctly of the opinion that there was no pressing reason for the departure of Mr. Davies and the guides; and it is scarcely too much to say that "those who know" entirely share his view. Indeed, this statement, contained in his letter to the *Times*, was fully endorsed by the members of the Alpine Club at Zermatt at the time of the accident, who were well acquainted with the facts. It is probable that merely an unfortunate error of judgment was committed; but among mountaineers it has hitherto been a tradition that every member of a party in time of danger or distress shall count upon the support of his comrades. The moral is obvious. The ascent of the Matterhorn ought not to be undertaken by those who have not had some previous experience of climbing in the higher Alps. It ought not to be undertaken in doubtful weather, and it ought not to be undertaken with inferior guides. Had the party been properly constituted, it is highly improbable that an accident would have occurred; indeed, a better organized party got back to Zermatt the same day in good time and without having experienced any unusual difficulty.

There was another accident on the 28th of August. A German gentleman and two guides were ascending the Schreckhorn when an avalanche fell upon them. The gentleman and one of the guides were killed, the second guide being much injured.

Lastly, Mr. A. M. Royds has disappeared in the neighbourhood of Mount Pilatus, and, though no trace of him has yet come to light, there can be little doubt that he has met with a fatal accident. Besides all these, there was an accident on the Jungfrau which only just missed being attended by a fatal result, and in the Zermatt district two climbers were injured by falling stones.

THE DUC D'AUMALE'S WILL.

THE Duc d'Aumale, by his holograph will, dated the 3rd of June, 1884, bequeaths the whole of his domain of Chantilly to the Institut de France. The following extracts from the will have been communicated to the president of the Institut de France:—

Being desirous of preserving to France the domain of Chantilly in its integrity, with its woods, its meadows, its waters, its buildings, and all that they contain—trophies, pictures, books, and *objets d'art*—which, as a whole, form a complete and varied monument of French art in all its branches and of the history of my country at its various glorious epochs, I have determined to confide it to the custody of an illustrious body which has done me the honour of calling me within its ranks by a double title, and which, whilst not holding aloof from the inevitable transformations of society, is free at once from the spirit of faction and from too sudden shocks, preserving its independence in the midst of political fluctuations.

For this reason I give and bequeath to the Institut de France—which will dispose of it under conditions hereinafter determined—the domain of Chantilly as it stands on the day of my death, with the library and the other artistic and historical collections which I have formed, the furniture, statues, trophies of arms, etc. This legacy is made on condition that the legatee is bound to maintain the present character of the entire domain, and especially not to make any alteration in the external or internal architecture of the Chateau, the Pavilion d'Enghien, the Pavilion de Sylvie, the Jeu de Paume, or the three small chapels; to preserve the chapel of the Chateau for its present uses, with the appropriate articles and *the works of art, &c., which it contains; to watch* over the resting-place of the hearts of the Condes which are collected there, and to have Mass celebrated there on Sundays and fete-days, as also on certain anniversaries of which the list shall be given to my executors; *to preserve also the character* and the purpose of the parks, gardens, canals and rivers, as well as the general distribution of the forests, fishponds, and fountains, and to maintain the whole conformably to the general rules given below, bestowing on it the anxious care of a good father.

To facilitate the administration of this legacy, I authorize the Institute, if it should judge advisable, to alienate all the parts of the domain situated at . . . (here follows a list of places). Outside of these exceptions the rest of the domain shall not in any case be alienated or hypothecated by the Institute, which, on the contrary, shall preserve it free of all charges in its own right, so as to employ the revenues as I shall hereafter indicate. . . . These various expenses provided for, the balances of the revenues, and the income arising from the alienations made within the above limits shall be employed—(1) to maintain in perfect order the buildings, parks, gardens, and collections; (2) in such proportion as the Institute shall think fit in the purchase of *objets d'art* of all sorts, and books, ancient and modern, destined to enrich or complete the collections—but in doing this it shall not dispose of any article by exchange or otherwise; (3) in the creation of pensions and travelling grants in favour of needy literary men and artists; (4) in the foundation of prizes intended to encourage those who devote themselves to a career of literature, science, or art.

The Institute shall also make the necessary arrangements for throwing open to the public the galleries and collections of Chantilly, under the name of the "Conde Museum," at least twice a week during six months of the year, and for arranging that at all times men of letters and artists may meet with all the facilities for work and research which they may require.

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GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

MADAME ADAM has published her monograph of Skobeleff containing conversations she had with him and private letters of a very interesting kind. Though so highly educated, so accomplished in every way, and the master of so many sciences, Skobeleff had the restlessness and the passion for excitement of a barbarian. He loved war for the stimulus of danger which it brought him, and found in the battlefield the kind of emotions which the gamester who stakes his fortune on a card experiences at a gaming table. Madame Adam speaks with authority as the French mouth-piece of the Panslav party, of which Aksakoff was and Katkoff is now the leader. Much as she appears to love Skobeleff she hates Prince Bismarck more, and she roundly charges the Germans with having murdered her hero. Her preface to the biography of Skobeleff is in these curious terms.

The signal of Prince Bismark's last defeat was first given at the Holy City, Moscow. However little one may be addicted to mysticism, it is hard, when one concentrates all one's energies in a single passion, not to believe in the intervention of a higher power, or to admit that because fortune has favoured one's enemies in suppressing their adversaries that the mission which the latter should have accomplished has died with them. Such an admission would be an insult to the justice of heaven, which sooner or later must meet with heavy punishment. The unavenged soul of Skobeleff has not ceased to haunt Moscow and to inspire those who fight the good anti-Bismarckian fight. I felt the spirit of the heroic soldier in the prophetic article of Katkoff, who so victoriously has delivered Russia from the moral tyranny of Germany, and I also felt myself urged by the same spirit rapidly to co-ordinate the documents from which I had intended to compile a biography of the White General. I obey the prompting, and hope that the disorder of my notes will not prevent the grand and luminous personality from standing out in strong relief.

Madame Adam divides her monogram into three parts. The first is a purely biographical narrative, and borrows largely from those *Daily News* correspondents who ware on terms of intimacy with the hero, and notably from Mr. MacGahan and Mr. Archibald Forbes, to the graphic power of whose pens, as shown in their letters published by you, a few eulogistic words are devoted. The portrait by Mr. Forbes is entirely adopted.. Chapter 2 gives letters of the highest importance when read by the events now passing on the future relations of Germany and Russia, and their inevitable hostility. They are from Skobeiff to men here. It should not be forgotten that it was Madame Adam who got General Chanzy sent to St. Petersburg as Ambassador of France and that Skobeleff was on the best terms with both. The third part is devoted to the personal impressions and recollections of Madame Adam herself, and to conversations and correspondence which passed between them. Madame Adam herein assumes the responsibility of having encouraged Skobeleff to come to Paris to proclaim publicly here his sympathy with the Herzegovinian and Bosnian Sclavs, whom the Treaty of Berlin had placed under the rule of Austria. The biographer says that one of the reasons why she went to St. Petersburgh in 1881 was to make the General's acquaintance, but he not being there when she arrived, she awaited his return. One evening she went to a circus which did not, at first sight, differ from any Paris hippodrome, and she would have therefore gone away had she not seen on the playbill a pantomime ballet of "Cinderella" entirely performed by children. In this piece miniature copies of all the Sovereigns of Europe were presented. Each infantine Monarch in coming to visit the Court of Prince Charming, was heralded by the national air of the country he ruled. On their entrance into the Throne Room they each saluted the Prince, who returned their salutations, and showed them to seats to the right of his throne. There were, first, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, in her regal mantle and wearing her crown, along with the Shah glittering in diamonds, the Sultan, the King of Italy, and the Emperor of Austria. The German Emperor, attended by Prince Bismarck, came in apart from the others, and Cinderella's husband asked the Chancellor to be seated along with the aged Emperor. The "Marseillaise" was next struck up, and whom should you think advanced as head of the French Republic. Not M. Grévy, its President, but M. Gambetta, the plainness of whose belongings disagreeably to Madame Adam contrasted with the brilliant uniforms and insignias of orders worn by the Sovereigns. He was corpulent, in an ill-made suit of black, had a chimney-pot hat in his hand, and a blue eye-glass in one eye. The "Marseillaise" had hardly ceased when Prince Bismarck arose and cordially shook Gambetta's hand. "La vie pour le Czar" was being played when a thrill ran through the circus, and a cry expressive of love and enthusiasm was uttered, and the whole house rose. Madame Adam looked in the same direction as everyone, and saw the White General issue from an entrance that was in shadow. He advanced with easy dignity. Every one cried "Vive Skobeleff," and he was four times cheered. Princes Charming and Cinderella descended from their throne to the edge of the stage to salute him.

Madame Adam says that Skobeleff had a presentiment that he would be treacherously murdered, and she speaks of strong evidence wich has been furnished her to show that it was fulfilled. He was garrotted. One day he said to her, as they were bantering about death and danger, "But do you know that I often think of death?" "And I too" replied the lady. "But I do not now jest," returned Skobeleff. "I wish for a glorious death. It is far easier to live grandly than to die nobly. Most deaths are wretched. What I fear is a stupid, vulgar death. The ides follows me like my shadow. I should not like to be killed among a lot on a field of battle. My dream is to die like the Horatii. If I could only get Bismarck to single me out, and for both of us to perish in a duel how satisfied I should be." Madame Adam publishes a long letter of Skobeleff, to one of her military friends, a general here, to show that a struggle for existence of the deadliest kind is inevitable between Russia and Germany. Russia could, he thought, much better bear the strain of war than Germany, and would be much more difficult to invade, because it is a vast country with, except in the cities, a poor population. He was for a rapid attack on Germany, because he was afraid that the blunders the Russians were committing, and were likely to commit, in the Balkan States, would destroy heir moral influence there and so afford a new dvantage to Prince Bismarck.

A SMUGGLER'S TRICKS.

THE Geneva correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—"The ingenuity of smugglers has never perhaps been more strikingly illustrated than it was a *few days ago on the Swiss-Italian frontier.* An innocent-looking wagoner, with a wagon-load of cheese, arrived at the Italian Custom House at Chiasso. He had come from Lugano, and his destination was a small Italian village called Marignan. The cheese weighed three tons, and the wagoner, who was 'child-like and bland,' whistled blithely as he duly presented his papers, which certified that he was employed by the firm of——to convey the cheese, which formed part only of a large order, to its purchasers at Marignan. The papers were examined and found *en regle*; and before resuming his journey the wagoner stepped into a neighbouring cafe with one of the douaniers, for the day was hot, and a cigarette and a glass of wine could not fail to be acceptable. But the delay for refreshments was destined to prove fatal to the wagoner's hopes, for during his absence another douanier wistfully gazed on the tempting load of cheese, and, thinking that a slice from such a quantity would never be missed, and at the same time would, in conjunction with a morsel of garlic and a piece of black bread, afford him a delectable supper, he whipped out his knife and, selecting a prime-looking cheese, he proceeded to cut into it, or rather he did not cut into it, for either his knife was blunt or the cheese was uncommonly hard. This peculiarity induced him to consult with a colleague, and together they proceeded to make something more than a cursory examination of these remarkable cheeses. Lo and behold! they proved to be not cheeses at all, but solid, compact rolls of tobacco, artfully done up in cement; this again was covered with canvas, which was painted to represent cheese. Of course the 'find' was instantly confiscated, and the blithe wagoner was transferred from the comforts of the cafe to the hardship of a gaol. It is said that both the consignor and consignee will be called to account, and that the fine likely to be inflicted will not fall short of a thousand pounds."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th October as compared with that for the 28th September:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 28. Rs.	A.	P.	October 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0	43,56,664	15	0
Treasury Balances	2,72,56,612	3	5	2,56,16,101	1	0
Other Deposits	3,20,34,815	14	2	2,92,30,914	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,51,015	3	2	4,35,021	12	1
Sundries	17,52,801	0	6	19,48,531	8	7
Rs.	8,58,51,339	9	0	8,15,87,233	12	7
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	58,12,205	8	0	51,38,692	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	57,03,033	12	0	57,03,995	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,24,84,697	7	3	1,06,94,850	13	11
Credits on do.	91,36,871	3	8	90,19,313	12	10
Bills discounted	2,19,73,795	6	0	2,07,07,792	1	8
Balances with other Banks	11,88,571	8	4	10,49,612	13	11
Bullion	1,336	10	6	1,721	2	6
Dead Stock	11,30,822	2	7	11,29,129	10	8
Stamps	9,163	7	3	9,080	6	3
Sundries	7,62,279	14	11	7,69,927	1	10
Cash at Head Office	1,31,14,371	11	9	1,20,28,445	11	2
Do. at Branches	1,45,31,690	12	9	1,53,34,472	5	10
Rs.	8,58,51,339	9	0	8,15,87,233	12	7

THE DARWIN FOUNDATION AT JENA.

IT will be remembered that some time ago Herr Paul von Ritter, of Basle, gave the sum of 300,000 marks to the Jena University for the furtherance of scientific inquiry on the basis of Darwin's theory. It has now been decided to employ half the interest in the maintenance of a "Ritter professorship for philogeny." The chair is to be filled by Dr. Arnold Lang, formerly scholar and assistant of professor Hackel, of Jena University. Dr. Lang has for several years taken part in the work of the zoological station at Naples. The other half of the interest will be expended in grants for scientific travel and in furnishing improved means of instruction in zoology at this university. Herr von Ritter has been made doctor of philosophy *honoris causa.*

VOLTAIRE'S BEDROOM.

A FRENCH correspondent has just paid a visit to the home of Voltaire at Ferney. The chateau now belongs to a sculptor, who has preserved the philosopher's bedroom in exactly the same state as it was in 1778. The bed is not tempting, being flat and hard. The rest of the furniture consists of a table and a few armchairs. There are two portraits on the walls; one of the Empress Catherine and the other of Voltaire at forty years of age. His wig on the bed remains untouched, but somebody has stolen his walking-stick. The writer was struck with the oblivion into which the great Frenchman's memory has fallen in the neighbourhood.

He says not a photograph nor any memento of him is to be found there. "How unlike Shakspeare!" he exclaims. Whereas Stratford is full of the British bard, at Ferney the name of Voltaire appears almost forgotten.

A GREAT INDIGNITY.

THE first outcome of the annoncement of Sir Mathew White Ridley's intention to inquire into the Civil Service (says the London correspondent of the Tory *Sheffield Telegraph*) was a number of resignations. Haughty young gentlemen with private incomes who condescended to occupy positions in the Circumlocution Office would not submit, of course, to the indignity of an inquiry into the length of their office hours. They would rather resign, and many have already taken that step. The next consequence of the appointment of the Commission is an open war between the two classes of clerks in the Civil Service. The lower division employes and the clerks in the humbler departments who pride themselves upon giving a fair day's work for a fair day's pay are altogether with the Government in their investigations. From these classes the Commissioners will receive every assistance. In the more exclusive departments, however, every effort will be made to burke the inquiry and to frustrate the objects of the Commission. A great deal of evidence has already been volunteered by past and present members of the Civil Service.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

MRS. LYNN LINTON writes on the Higher Education of Women in the *Fortnihgtly Review.* This education, she says, gives us better teachers, more accurate writers, and a scantling of medical women:—

"But if a girl is not to be one of these three things, the money spent on her college career will be emphatically wasted, so far as relates to the wise employment of funds in reference to a remunerative future."

If all this higher education is to be utilized women must renounce marriage:—

"To justify the cost of her education a woman ought to devote herself to its use, else does it come under the head of waste; and to devote herself to its use she ought to make herself celibate by philosophy, and for the utilization of her material, as nuns are celibate by religion and for the saving of their souls. But very few women would elect to renounce their hope of marriage and maternity for the sake of utilising their education, and would voluntarily subordinate their individual desire to that vague thing, the good of society."

Mrs. Lynn Linton thinks the whole question lies in these two positions—first, the voluntary celibacy of those who overtax their vital energies by an intellectual strain that hurts the offspring; and, secondly, the honouring of those lighter and easier methods of making money which has hitherto condemned a woman to social ostracism:—

"If we could get rid of all caste feeling, and judge of people by themselves and not by their work—if we would allow that a milliner could be a lady and a shop-girl on a level with her sister the governess, and both on an equality with their brother the clergyman and their aunt the physician's wife—we should have done more for the question of the employment of women than we have done by the establishment of colleges and the creation of educational standards, the attainments of which are inimical to the best interests of society, because hurtful to women themselves."

BARON VON HAMBURG IN COURT AGAIN.

THE *Times of Ceylon* says:—The history and adventures of Baron von Hamburg are too well known to need repetition. It will be remembered that the 'Baron was put upon his trial some three years ago; and convicted upon a charge of fraud, etc., and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. His term of incarceration expired to-day, and he would have been discharged but for a telegram having been received from India requiring his detention in prison, so that he could be handed over to the authorities there. The Baron was accordingly brought up to-day, before Mr. Ellis, the Police Magistrate, and Superintendent of Police Mr. LeFeuvre applied for a warrant of commitment against the accused. The Baron who entered the Court with a beaming countenance under the escort of a policeman, was dressed in a new suit of light tweed fitting him rather loosely, and although he was not quite the 'masher' that he was when he first introduced himself to the Ceylon public, he was not quite unmindful of his personal appearance, as he was seen more than once to survey himself in the glass panes of the Court-house door. The Magistrate, in addressing the Baron, said that he had a telegram before him charging him (the Baron) with criminal breach of trust in India in the year 1882; and he asked him whether he had any reason to shew why he should not be remanded to jail till the arrival of the warrant to take him there. The Baron(smiling): 'They had been a long time thinking about sending a warrant! I would wish to know the particulars of the charge.' The Magistrate said he did not know more than the 'Baron' himself about the charge. The Baron was curious to learn *from what particular place the telegram had been* received, and he was told it was from Calcutta. The Magistrate, in reminding the accused said something to the effect that when the warrant arrives it could be seen what should be done. The Baron then laughingly replied, 'I hope you will then discharge me!' The Baron was then escorted to the jail in friendly confab with the policeman *en route* and a countenance beaming with smiles!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Altmore, 1,351 tons, Captain W. Stephen, cleared on Saturday last for Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Rothesay, 1,381 tons, Captain J. E. Braithwaite, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Sumatra, 2,400 tons. Captain E. R. Dowell, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 180 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain. E. D. Dougherty which arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst from Calcutta, (Sept 28) *via* coasts, brought a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Horn Head, 1,558 tons, Captain M. R. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff (Sept 24) with a cargo of 3,053 tons coal, and Mr. J. M. Heyn as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. M. Heyn.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

23RD OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
" Hydaspes	...	.....	D	.....
" Lawada	2140	G.W.A. Mackay	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Knight of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheilds	F	K., Nixon & Co.
" Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	H	McCulloch.
" C.Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
" Knight of St. George	1972	J. T. Thomas	L	K., Nixon & Co.
" Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	R. Bomonji.
" Mount Bay	...	.....	P	.....
" Peveril	1974	J. Walters	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
" Draco	1112	J. Duglas	..	F., Muir & Co.
" C. Cameron	1585	J. R. Kewly	..	F., Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
23	Horn Head (s)	Thompson	Cardiff, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
23	Rothesay (s)	Braithwaite	Port Said.
	Altmore (s)	Stephen	Pondicherry.
24	Sumatra (s)	Daniell	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer River Indus, for Hull.
" Lamport, for Genoa and Torredel Annunziata.
" Oriental, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Khandalla, for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
19	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Rastewayeh, Sept. 28
	Shahzada (s)	Mason	Bombay, Sept. 16.
	Bullimba (s)	Clark	Rangoon.
	Clan Ranald (s)	Miller	Natal, Sept. 23.
20	Ethiopia (s)	Windebank	Bombay, Sept. 24.
	Earl of Jersey	Peters	Singapore, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19.—Steamers Quantum and Madura. Ship Blythewood.
Oct. 20.—Steamer Goalpara. Barque Evelyn.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
20	Avocet (s)	.....	Middlesbro.
21	Nevasa (s)	.....	Nagapatam
	Coromandel (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Busheer (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
19	Culna (s)	Bombay.
20	Clan Ogilvie (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron (s), 250 Kegs paints, C. Macdonald and Co; 125 casks beer, Framjee Sands and Co.
Clan MacGregor (s), 11 cases paper, William Bell and Co.
Clan Drummond (s), 50 cases whisky Jamsetjee Nawrojee; 65 cases wine Jamsetjee Framjee.
Clan Macdonald (s), 55 cases whisky, John M. Heyn.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond (s), 75 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s), 35 packages provisions, A. H. G. Hosein.
Lawada (s), 25 casks cement, Finlay Muir and Co.
Hydaspes (s), 3 cases colour, C. Macdonald and Co; 2 cases Musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 140 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.

FROM HULL

Draco (s), 100 drums, linseed oil, C. Jalabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 25 bales wool, S. M. S. Baboola; 150 bales rags, F. L. Botlibai; 12 bales wool, and 900 cwts. linseed, G. Bharmul; 104 cwts. coir yarn, C. Khetsey and Co; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR BRINDISI.

Gwalior (s), 2,000 cwts. wheat, A. Biascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cames (s), 30,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros;
Rothesay (s), 3,679 cwts. wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Drummond (s), 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,800 cwts. wheat and 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior (s), 310 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co: 550 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Kt. of St. George (s), 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1060 cwts. wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril (s), 196 bales cotton, A. H. K. Sheerazee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia (s), 6 cases wood-work and 4 cases woolen-rags, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt. of St. George (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 1,150 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt. of St. John (s), 390 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co. Mounts Bay (s), 500 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 27,000 cwt wheat, and 23,224 cwt gingellyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior (s), 6,000 cwt wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

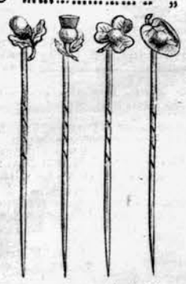
Clan

NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

A SET OF FOUR GOLD
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

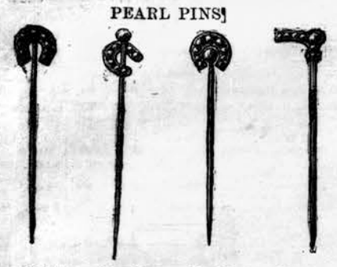
INDIA .....by the Lotus.
ENGLAND ..... " Oak.
SCOTLAND ..... " Thistle.
IRELAND ..... " Shamrock



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.
The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins " 12 "
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

PEARL PINS.

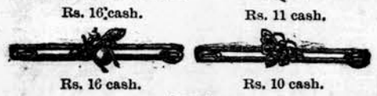


Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.
These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the desings are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

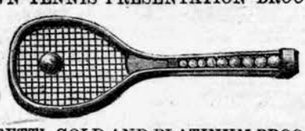
Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.

Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.



Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 10 cash.

LAWN TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH



A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH
Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

SPORTING DESIGNS.

NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH,
with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
October 8, 1886.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS. Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOSIAH WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK. BLOOD MIXTURE.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

THE ELGIN MILLS TENTS
WERE AWARDED
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

And their superiority for excellence of design, durability and general finish, may be vouched for by the many UNSOLICITED testimonials they have received, one of which is annexed below.

"CAMP" "AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION"

"No. 685. "August 19th, 1886.

"SIR,

"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the "ELGIN MILLS for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the "past two years they have been exposed to very severe weather, but have lasted well throughout.

"To "Yours truly,
"THE MANAGER, "(Sd.) CHAS. E. YATE, CAPTAIN.
"ELGIN MILLS,
"CAWNPORE."

A LARGE STOCK
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DOUBLE and SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS, SHAMIANAHS, HILL SWISS COTTAGE, CASHMERE MINIATURE SWISS COTTAGE, and BECHOBA TENTS.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

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A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors and Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

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Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

REPEATER WATCH.

in extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

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EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .....Rs. 70
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LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotenee of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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NOTICES.

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all persons wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

NO family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

For further information, address—
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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
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Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 "
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldsiek, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 32 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncastler-Rosen Berg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Uberemmoler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
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Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	...
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Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 23 0	...
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Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafite	" 32 0	...
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
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From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
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From FRANZ SCANVARY.		
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Span }	" 24 0
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.	
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
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	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
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1 do.	1 0
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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
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Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
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NOTICES

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CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

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"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.
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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.
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Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

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Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness* of *Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

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It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

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Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medical use, 15 years old	per. doz.	60	0
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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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LANDAUS	" 2,000	PHAETONS	" 700
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PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
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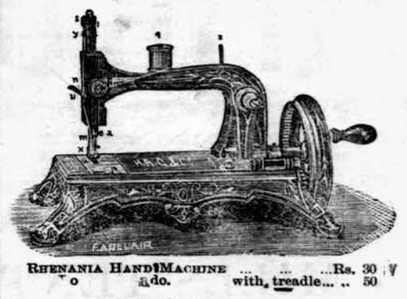

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Do. do. with treadle 50

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Do. do. with cover " 65
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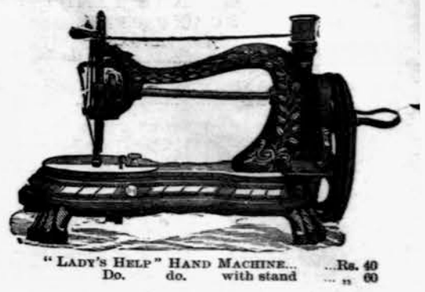

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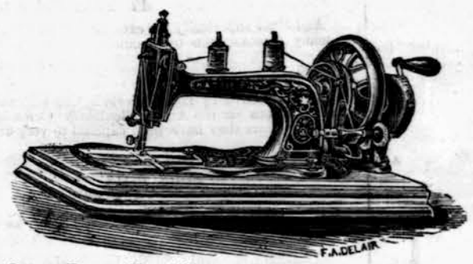
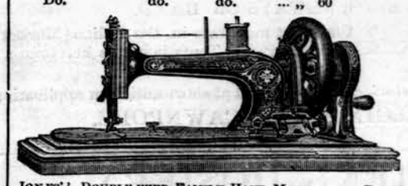
Do. do. with stand ... " 60

"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED MEDIUM TREADLE MACHINE ...Rs. 75
"WERTHERN" do. do. ... " 70
"SINGER" do. do. ... " 65
Do. do. do. ... " 60



SINGER FAMILY HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 50
Do. do. ... ... " 45
Do. do. ... ... " 40
Do. do. with stand and treadle ... " 20 extra.

"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY TREADLE MACHINE ...Rs. 65
"WERTHERN" do. do. ... " 60
"SINGER" do. do. ... " 55
Do. do. do. ... " 50



JONES'' DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY HAND MACHINE ...Rs. 55
Do. do. do. with stand and treadle.. " 75

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AS some unscrupulous persons represent themselves to be agents of some of the following makers and thereby DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

We hereby give Notice that we are the SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS of the undermentioned manufacturers for the WHOLE OF INDIA.

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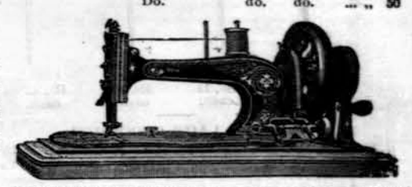
" MACHANEK & CO. ..... Wien.



"BRADBURY'S" HAND MACHINE ... ...Rs. 50
Do. with stand and treadle ... ... " 70

H. A. GEYER & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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Trimmed Hats, Trimmed Bonnets, Infant's Hoods, Infant's Dresses, Widow's Caps, Feathers, Flowers.

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Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
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Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
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Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.